

XVTH YEAR.

[At the Counter... 3 Cents.]

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1896.—TWO PARTS: 14 PAGES

PRICE: [On Streets and Trains] 5c [At All News Agencies] 10c

AMUSEMENTS—

With Dates of Events.

LOS ANGELES THEATRE—Last Performance of SIDNEY R. ELLIS'S GRAND PRODUCTION "DARKEST RUSSIA." A DRAMA OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. SPECIAL—All school children admitted free. Seats now on sale. Prices—5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, 95c, 1.00.

LOS ANGELES THEATRE—THREE NIGHTS Dec. 15 and 16, MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY. JOLLY KATIE EMMETT, In her famous play, "THE WAIFS OF NEW YORK." The Greatest of all Dramas dealing with Life in Greater New York. Seats now on sale. Prices—5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, 95c, 1.00.

MUSIC HALL.—MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14th, 8:15. Concert Given by HARRY HAMILTON, Violin Virtuoso. NOTE—Mr. Hamilton, since his return from London, England, has been requested by a large number of his friends and admirers to give a violin recital, and has decided to do so on the above date and place. Mr. Hamilton will be assisted by MRS. T. MASAC, Pianiste. MRS. J. G. SCARBOUGH, Contralto. MISS MARY L. O'DONOGHUE, Accompaniste. Tickets 50 cents. Seats reserved and for sale at the Blanchard-Fitzgerald Music Co., 113 So. Spring St. Monday morning at 10 o'clock Dec. 15th.

ORPHEUM—Los Angeles.MATINEE TODAY Adults 50c any part of house, Children, any seat, 10c. Gallery 10c. BURT SHEPARD, Edward Heffernan, Lewis and Elliot, ABACHI & MUSAND, The Morrills, Howard and Bland, Quaker City Quartette. Performance every evening including Sunday: Evening prices, 10c, 25c, 50c. Telephone 147.

STRICT FARM, SOUTH PASADENA—60--GIGANTIC BIRDS--60. 20 Strict Chickens only 5 weeks old and tips of the best quality at producers prices. Pasadena Electric Cars pass the gates. Get set, over tickets. CAWSTON & COOKBURN, Props.

MISCELLANEOUS—

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY—CITRUS FAIR Fresno, December 14 to 19. One of the largest Citrus Fruit Exhibits ever made in the State. Products from every County in the Valley, shown offered in premiums. Pavilion erected especially for this occasion for which is paid a rental of \$200 for six days. Citrus Fruit ripen earlier in this valley than they do in Los Angeles County (except in selected places).

Reduced Fare From All Points The San Joaquin Valley has made greater progress the past year than any country in the west. It has great and varied resources, which, when developed, will support a population of 5,000,000 people. Besides its millions of fertile acres and gigantic irrigation systems, it has on its borders tributary to it vast forests of pine and redwood, large deposits of gold, silver and copper ores, asphaltum, coal, colliery, gypsum, great water power, and mountains of iron.

To Make Money Go where opportunities for legitimate enterprises are presented. Visit this great Citrus Fair and be convinced that this is the greatest valley west of the Mississippi.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MUSIC CO., Leaders in High-Grade Pianos. 216-218 WEST THIRD. BRADBURY BUILDING.

...THE... SHAW PIANO HAS WON AN ENVIABLE POSITION. HOW? On Its Merits.

NOTICE—We call Special Attention to our full line of FINE PIANOS. ...SELECTED FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

YOU recognize the value of our Guarantee. Get our PRICES before you purchase.

PHOTOGRAPHS for the HOLIDAYS. Highest awards World's Fair, '94. First-Prize Gold Medal above all others Midwinter Fair, S. F., '94, and wherever work was exhibited in State.

JAPANESE NURSERY AND FLORIST—Cor. Main and Jefferson sts. New Chrysanthemums, Gladioli, Violets, Roses, Dahlias and all kinds of Plants and Cut Flowers at wholesale and retail prices. Grow by S. Yendo & Co., Los Angeles and Santa Monica. Special New Japanese Morning Glory seeds.

WING HING WO CO., IMPORTERS OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE ART GOODS AND CURIOS. No. 238 S. Spring St. Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 5c, 10c, 25c and up to \$1. Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs from 5c to 50c. Magnificent Chinese ebony cabinets for \$75 that never sold before for less than \$150. Goods packed free of charge.

GOLD OR SILVER—If you have for sale take it everywhere for a price, but finally bring it to WM. T. SMITH & CO., Gold Refiners, 128 N. Main St. Who GUARANTEE to pay a higher cash price than any one in this city.

CARBONS—Arrange Now for Holiday Photographs. Gold Medals, World's Fair Convention of Photographers.

INGLESIDE FLORAL COMPANY, 140 South Spring Street. The choicest variety of flowers. Ingleside Carnations.—F. Edward Gray.

REDONDO CARNATIONS.—AND CHOICE ROSES: CUT FLOWERS. 256 S. Broadway, same side City Hall. Tel. 112. Flowers packed for shipping.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MUSIC CO., 216-218 W. THIRD. Telephone Main 383. Tuning, Repairing, Carriage, etc. PIANOS FOR RENT.

BLANCHARD-FITZGERALD MUSIC CO. Everything in Music.

MRS. MCKINLEY. Arrives in Chicago to Take a Rest and Buy Goods. CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Mrs. William McKinley arrived at Chicago today, accompanied from Canton by Mr. and Mrs. Morse of San Francisco and Mr. and Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams of Chicago. After telegraphing her husband her safe arrival, she was driven to the McWilliams residence on Lake avenue. Her visit is for the purpose of securing a rest.

While here Mrs. McKinley will do her Christmas shopping and buy inaugural goods. There is a probability of President-elect McKinley coming to Chicago in about a week and accompanying his wife back to Canton, but this has not yet been fully decided.

HANNA LEAVES FOR OHIO. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Chairman Hanna left the city today for Cleveland by way of Philadelphia, where he will stop until tomorrow.

IRRIGATION ENGINEERS. Fifth Annual Meeting and Election of Officers. DENVER, Dec. 11.—The American Society of Irrigation Engineers, holding its fifth annual meeting in this city, today elected officers as follows: President, G. G. Anderson, Denver; vice-president, J. S. Dennis, Calgary, N. T.; secretary, J. B. Lippincott, California; S. H. Robbins, reflected. Directors, Elwood Mead, Cheyenne; E. M. Boggs, Tucson, Ariz.; J. S. Green, Pueblo, Colo.

Nomination Committee for the following year: E. H. Newell, United States Geological Survey; J. R. Rosk-rud, Arizona; J. B. Lippincott, California; S. H. Robbins, reflected. Directors, Elwood Mead, Cheyenne; E. M. Boggs, Tucson, Ariz.; J. S. Green, Pueblo, Colo.

Escaped the Earl's Wrath. LONDON, Dec. 11.—Frederick Kast, one of the three male defendants in the suit for criminal libel brought by Earl Russell against his mother-in-law, Lady Scott, and others, is dead.

THANKED GOD.

Blind Chaplain of the House Rejoices.

That Body not Responsible for Liquor Traffic.

A Bill Passed Abolishing Sales in the Capitol.

Representative Bell on the Powers Bill—Mr. Dingley's Sensational Attack on the Florida Darling Indemnity—Private Pensioners.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE) WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—This was private bill day in the House and seven war claims, carrying an aggregate of \$118,407, were favorably acted upon by the committee of the whole.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. (SECOND SESSION.) (BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE) WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—HOUSE—The House having passed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in the Capitol, the blind chaplain today referred to the fact in prayer.

"We thank Thee, O Lord," said he, "that this House is no longer responsible for the liquor traffic within the halls of the national Capitol. Grant, we pray Thee, that the bill passed here yesterday will go through the regular channels and speedily become a law never again to be repealed in the history of our nation."

At the conclusion of the prayer half a dozen members applauded vigorously. Speaker Reed promptly suppressed the outburst.

On motion of Mr. Dingley, the floor leader, it was agreed that when the House adjourned today it be to meet on Monday.

A joint resolution extending until the close of this session, the time for the joint committee to investigate the question of the tax on alcohol used in manufactures or the arts, was adopted. This being Friday, the House then, on motion of Mr. McMillan of Tennessee, went into committee of the whole for the consideration of bills on the private calendar.

Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania (Rep.) made a sensational attack on the bill to pay Florida Darling indemnity, and count of her imprisonment and the seizure of property in 1864. He pointed out a fact not brought out during the debate in the committee, that Mrs. Darling was the wife of a Confederate general and in sympathy with the Southern cause. The property for which this bill sought redress was sold, he said, consisted of Tennessee and Louisiana bank notes which were assumed to be worth their par value in gold.

Mr. Boatner of Louisiana (Dem.) and Mr. Richardson of Tennessee (Dem.) both declared that some of the bank notes of the Confederate government were in gold throughout the war. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, however, declared that in 1863 there was not a note in the country of the Confederate government which would bring over 30 cents on the dollar. He should, he said, decline to vote for Mrs. Darling's reimbursement upon the basis of such a valuation for those notes.

Mr. Cooper of Texas (Dem.) who made the report on the bill, said in his opinion it was not a case of a Confederate as ever came before Congress. This lady, under the safe conduct of a flag of truce, had been arrested and imprisoned, her husband's property seized and her contents, consisting of jewelry, gold and these bank notes, abstracted. He declared that this was the first time the value of the notes had ever been questioned.

Mr. Dalzell replied that this bill furnished another illustration of the hurried and unsystematic manner in which sometimes made of claims, and he moved to lay the motion on the table. A division resulted: Yeas, 54; nays, 45; but the point of no quorum was reached by Mr. Cooper and the matter went over until Friday. The House then, at 5 o'clock, took a recess until 8 o'clock.

The evening session of the House thirty-three bills were favorably acted upon. There were no features of the session. Among the bills were the following:

To increase the pension of Adelaide Morris, widow of the late Arthur Morris, formerly captain of the Fourth United States Cavalry, \$20 per month; to pension the widow of Joseph Keefe, late captain of the Fourth United States Infantry, at \$20 per month; to increase the pension of the widow of Col. David B. McKibben of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment to \$40 per month; to pension the widow of Lieutenant-commander of the navy, to \$30 per month; to increase the pension of Adam Dennis, a one-legged soldier of Mann's Charge, Bedford county, Pa., to \$50 per month; to pension the widow of the late Breverly Maj. Gen. Horatio P. Van Cleave to \$50 per month and to grant an honorable discharge to Capt. Elisha B. Batt of the Nineteenth Michigan Infantry, who was dismissed for cowardice by Gen. Rosecrans at Murfreesboro.

BELL AND THE POWERS BILL. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Representative Bell of Texas, a member of the Committee on Pacific Railroads, today presented to the House a minority report on the bill to increase the indebtedness of the Pacific railroads, which he proposed to increase the indebtedness of the Pacific railroads to \$100,000,000, and to make the government lien subordinate to this increased indebtedness. He asserts that while under the Powers plan the companies would attempt to give security to the government by a second lien, if the government shall be obliged to take possession of the property, as he predicts that it would eventually under the Powers Bill, it would have to assume an additional debt of \$100,000,000. He holds that the property on which the government would be given a second lien would be worth less than the amount of the first mortgage.

Mr. Bell recommends that the indebtedness of the roads to the government be extended, providing the com-

panies will secure the government debt by a first mortgage on the property, giving the government a right on default to institute proceedings on the entire road, and the road's indebtedness. In the event of failure or refusal of the roads to comply with these conditions, the government should institute suit to foreclose and for the property, the report strongly opposes government ownership or control.

The report says that the subsidized roads have squandered the assets which ought to be available to pay their indebtedness to the government; that the "maladministration" of the roads began with the building of the roads and has continued ever since.

If there was any prospect of securing for the government by litigation with officers or stockholders, Mr. Bell continued, he would oppose any settlement which might release them from the liability, but he holds it to be clear that the suits of this kind would continue to be fruitless, as in the past.

He contends that as the government has no interest in what the roads owe, it is unreasonable that it should loan to a private corporation at a less rate, and recommends that any extension of the debt be at 3 per cent, instead of 2, as proposed by the Powers Bill.

MR. BOWERS TO CONTEST. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—(Special Dispatch) Congressman Bowers, probably one of the incoming week will file notice of a contest of the election of Castle in the Seventh California District. The member will not talk of his plans at this time, saying that this action will be taken only if should be shown that the election was illegal.

The contest he made the whole scheme of fusion in California may receive a hearing in the House.

SENATOR MITCHELL'S BILL. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Senator Mitchell of Oregon has introduced a bill in the Senate declaring the intent of the act of 1883, indemnifying the State for expenses in maintaining the national defense. By a decision of the Court of Claims, the interest on the money was not allowed. This was reversed by the Supreme Court, but as the Treasury Department had passed upon the bill, it was not brought up.

The Mitchell bill is to cover this interest, but it is not yet introduced in the matter as in most instances the charges have been disallowed.

THE NEW TARIFF. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The programme of the Ways and Means committee to prepare a tariff bill for the extra session of Congress was continued today. The committee met at 10 o'clock, and met with general approval among the Republicans. It is expected that the bill will be brought forward very early in the extra session, and that it will be passed by the House.

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BROKEN UP.

Parts of Steamer Salier Washed Ashore.

More People Reported Drowned Than at First.

The Number Now Placed at Over Three Hundred.

Cap. Wempe Apparently Thrown Out of His Cocking by the Fog and Rain—The Coast Being Searched for Possible Survivors.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE) LONDON, Dec. 11.—(By Atlantic Cable.) A special from Berlin says the German Lloyd steamer Salier was wrecked on the night of December 4, four miles off Villagarcia, Spain, two and a half miles from land. The dispatch says she must have broken up almost immediately, as parts of the steamer have already washed ashore. She had 210 passengers, mostly steerage, and her crew of sixty-five men all drowned.

The Salier was commanded by Capt. Wempe. The steamer had a general cargo. The disaster occurred during a dense fog and heavy weather. The Salier had a fearful passage from Bremen to this port. Two of her boats were swept overboard by a heavy sea which beat over her, and she sustained other damages. It is believed that about four hundred persons perished. The steamer struck Monday night last on a ledge of rocks two and a half miles from this place. She was bound to Villagarcia, where she was to ship another cargo. The disaster occurred during a dense fog and heavy weather. The Salier had a fearful passage from Bremen to this port. Two of her boats were swept overboard by a heavy sea which beat over her, and she sustained other damages. It is believed that about four hundred persons perished. The steamer struck Monday night last on a ledge of rocks two and a half miles from this place. She was bound to Villagarcia, where she was to ship another cargo. 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wounded early in November, are both unwell. Lieut.-Col. Arango was in command ten days ago, and directed the late attack at Guanabacoa, across the bay from Havana.

WILL FRAME A MEMORANDUM.
NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The World-Madrid cable says the Spanish government will frame a long memorandum on the Cuban question, in which it will set forth Spain's views regarding her rights and giving the whole history of the relations between the two governments, and President Cleveland since the beginning of the revolt.

This memorandum will be a sort of indirect reply to the President's message. It will be communicated simultaneously to the American and European governments. The present Spanish Cabinet and the leaders of all political parties agree in thinking that Spain must continue to avoid giving America the slightest pretext for taking offense. They also agree that Spain should maintain her present friendly disposition toward America in official relations, so that the United States will not be brought about to the intervention threatened, should rest entirely with the United States.

AN ITALIAN'S HOMAGE.
ROME, Dec. 11.—Signor Imbriani, the Socialist leader in the Chamber of Deputies, today, referring to the death of Antonio Maceo, said that he must feel in duty bound to do homage to Maceo, who had been fighting for the liberty of his country, and was gloriously killed. Signor Imbriani was warmly cheered by the Leftists. Signor Imbriani added that to rebel was the duty of the oppressed, and that he was proud to him who laid down his life for his country's liberty.

There has been some comment here over the fact that Signor Imbriani was not called to order, and that no notice was taken of the cheers from the public galleries over his eulogy of Antonio Maceo. It is understood that the president offered no remonstrance, fearing that the result of his interference might be an angry discussion.

WEYLER BACK IN HAVANA.
HAVANA, Dec. 11.—Capt. Gen. Weyler arrived on the night of the 10th at 10 o'clock this evening, on horseback, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Escobedo and others of his staff and a cavalry escort.

The streets of Havana were thronged with people, and the houses of the town had been gaily decorated with bunting, in anticipation of the captain-general's return. The Plaza Armas, in front of the captain-general's palace, was packed with a vast concourse of people.

The Marquis Ahumada, vice-governor-general, accompanied by the colonel of his staff, met Capt. Gen. Weyler at the entrance of the palace. Immediately after his arrival, the colonel, Capt. Gen. Weyler appeared on the balcony, bowing his acknowledgments to the vivas which the multitude in the square were shouting for Spain, Spanish Cuba, the King, Queen, the army, navy and the volunteers. Gen. Weyler made a brief address, in the course of which he said that he was only directed; the army has done all.

Various delegations, both civil and military, were received later by Gen. Weyler at the entrance of the palace. He conferred his congratulations upon the outcome of his operations in Pinar del Rio. Marquis Ahumada also offered his congratulations upon the death of Maceo.

Dr. Zertuchaw, the personal physician of Antonio Maceo, who after surrendering to the great Col. San Felipe, furnished confirmation of the reported death of the great Cuban leader. He has given to the press, in an interview at Medina, a statement of the death of Maceo and his companions did not cross the trocha, or military line, of Pinar del Rio in the sense that they understood.

They passed from Pinar del Rio into Havana province by sea in an open boat, five trips being required to take the whole party across the bay. From Pinar del Rio to near Banes, this province, and as the boat would only hold eight men in addition to its hands, it will be seen that Maceo's party was composed of only forty men. The night was dark and stormy. Maceo was accompanied by Miro, an important insurgent leader, and others of his staff. They landed near Banes and shortly afterward occurred the encounter with the Spanish troops, resulting in the alleged death of the Cuban chief.

Some doubt having been thrown upon the statement that Dr. Zertuchaw was the personal physician of Antonio Maceo, he was questioned on the subject today, and declared that after the death of Dr. Hernandez in Pinar del Rio, a physician of higher rank in the insurgent army, he succeeded Dr. Hernandez by appointment as Maceo's physician, leaving the latter to be buried under a tree to which he had been attached for that purpose.

ASKS THE POPE TO SOUND.
LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Daily News's Rome correspondent says it is asserted there that Spain has asked the Pope to sound the European nations whether they would support Spain in a war with the United States.

HONOR FOR CIRRUJEDA.
MADRID, Dec. 11.—Dispatches from Havana chronicle fresh victories over the insurgents. The Queen will receive the wife of Maj. Cirrujeda, who commanded the troops which killed Maceo. Maj. Cirrujeda will be promoted to be a colonel. Many towns in Spain are offering swords in his honor.

A CANADIAN REPUBLIC.

Convention of Independence Clubs

Called for March Next.

MONTREAL (Quebec), Dec. 11.—The strong undercurrent of sentiment throughout Canada favorable to a separation from Great Britain and the establishment of an independent Canadian republic on this continent has begun to take form in the organization of independence clubs. The organization of independence clubs has been in active progress during the past five or six months, and a convention has been called to meet in this city in March next with the object of federating all the groups and clubs of the dominion. Until then the chief work will be to group individuals favoring the independence movement throughout Canada; that is, to effect the cooperation of all those who favor the securing of national independence by peaceful means.

The Associated Press correspondent is informed that the movement is gaining ground rapidly in the rural districts and especially in Port Neuf, Drummond, and the most remote districts. Two organizers are traveling in the interest of Canadian independence clubs throughout the Canadian centers in the United States, and in the eastern townships where the idea seems to meet with great favor.

An important meeting was held last night in Montreal, at which was obtained possession of a copy of the by-laws and constitution which were adopted. The programme which was perhaps the most important part of the document reads as follows:

"This association shall be known as the Independence Club of Canada, and shall be composed of all persons desirous of obtaining political liberty and the independence of Canada by legitimate and peaceful means."

"Second, the encouragement of a true national spirit among the population."

"Third, to obtain the liberty and independence of Canada by legitimate and peaceful means."

A FOE TO FLAMES.

NEW FIRE-PROOFING MATERIAL INVENTED AT CHICAGO.

It is Claimed It is Absolutely Impervious to Heat, Water and Corrosion.

THE NAME ASBESTIC GIVEN IT.

IT TAKES DECORATIONS IN A WAY EQUAL TO CANVAS.

When Struck with a Hammer It is Elastic and Shows No Fracture. Protects Buildings From Fire.

BY THE TIMES SPECIAL WIRE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—(Special Dispatch.) A new fire-proofing material, claimed to be absolutely impervious to heat and water, has been invented by A. W. Smith, architect and engineer. "Asbestic" is the name of the new material, and so confident is Gen. Smith of the success of his discovery that he is willing to stake his reputation on the claims made for it. For many months he has been experimenting with the substance, and they now believe that they have obtained a perfect composition. The plaster, it is claimed, is far superior to any fire-proofing material heretofore used, and by its use ordinary buildings may be made fireproof. Not only can steel buildings be made proof against fire, but also against corrosion.

A wall may be driven into a wall covered with the plaster without injury to the surface, and when struck with a hammer it is elastic and shows no fracture. It will take decoration in a manner equal to canvas, and if a building settles, the plaster gives with the walls, and is not injured. Its weight is one-third less than ordinary plaster.

Gen. Smith believes it is a great discovery in its adaptability to modern buildings. Rust is a great factor in the construction of modern steel buildings, as it is known that steel will corrode at the rate of one inch in eighty years if exposed to the action of atmospheric agents. One great object of fire-proofing material is to protect steel frames of buildings from corrosion, and this, Smith believes, can be successfully accomplished by use of asbestic plaster.

Asbestic plaster is a combustible matter in buildings, ordinary fire-proofing material may be heated to redness very quickly. A stream of water thrown upon it, it is heated, and thus it causes it to crack and scale off. Another difficulty with most fire-proofing materials is that they are conductors of heat, thus allowing the passage of heat to the steel which they cover, and thus endangering its rigidity.

GEN. HARRISON'S FEES.

HE TAKES NO CASE FOR LESS THAN FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Why the Indiana Tax Commissioners Did Not Secure the Services of the State's Most Distinguished Citizen—California Irrigation Cases.

BY THE TIMES SPECIAL WIRE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—(Special Dispatch.) Indianapolis lawyers, who are in Washington in connection with the case of the Indiana Tax Commissioners, tell a story that illustrates the size of Gen. Harrison's legal fees. At the last meeting of the Indiana Tax Commissioners, it was voted to secure, if possible, the services of the ex-President to make an argument in the Supreme Court on behalf of the State of Indiana to enforce the payment of taxes assessed against express companies.

When the general was approached on the subject, the Tax Commissioners received an intimation that he would not appear in any case for a fee of less than \$50,000. It was promptly decided not to employ "the State's most distinguished citizen."

In the California irrigation cases, in which Gen. Harrison appeared in a brief argument before the Supreme Court, he received a fee of \$100,000. It is said. His largest fee was received two years ago from a street-railway corporation of Indianapolis which he championed in a suit against the city, and he received \$25,000 for his services.

In the Morrison will case at Richmond, Ind., he was to have received \$20,000, but owing to sickness he was compelled to hire another attorney during part of the hearing, and his fee was reduced to \$19,000.

ONE HUNDRED BURIED.

Fall of Big Building Causes a Disaster.

MADRID, Dec. 11.—(By Atlantic Cable.) A dispatch from Jerez announces that a large building collapsed there burying over one hundred persons. Eleven bodies have already been recovered.

Irrigation Congress Delegates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Assistant Commissioner Best of the General Land Office and Expert H. F. Newell of the Geological Survey have been delegated to represent the government at the National Irrigation Congress to be held at Phoenix, Ariz., next week. Newell is en route, and Judge Best left yesterday. The latter will advocate State possession of the arid lands now belonging to the government.

To Consolidate the Counties.

TOPEKA (Kan.), Dec. 11.—It is stated here that Governor Leedy, in his forthcoming message to the State Legislature, will recommend a general consolidation of county governments in Kansas, where county governments in boom times are now maintained at a great expense to taxpayers.

Found Dying and Peniless.

SALT LAKE (Utah), Dec. 11.—A special to the Tribune from Boise, Idaho, says that Thomas S. Reese, who was found dead at Ogden today, was on his way home from Wells, Nev., where he had completed the work on a new smelter. His wife said he had \$100 in his possession, and she is convinced he was robbed and murdered. Reese was found in a vacant house in a dying condition, and died within a short time.

Ten Thousand Starving People.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—An Odessa dispatch to the Daily News says there reports there of famine in the Amur district, and that 10,000 people are starving there.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORMERS.

The Association Elects Officers—Petition from Letter-carriers.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—At today's session of the Civil Service Reform Association the following officers were elected: President, Carl Schurz of New York; vice-presidents, Charles Francis Adams of Boston, Augustus R. McDonough of New York; J. Hall Pleasant of Baltimore, Henry Hitchcock of St. Louis, Franklin McVeagh of Chicago, William Potts and Rev. Henry Potter of New York. Archbishop P. J. Ryan of Philadelphia was also elected vice-president to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Rev. Stephen N. Ryan.

A committee from the National Association of Letter-carriers appeared before the general committee with a petition urging the continuance of the Postoffice Department order which provides that no carrier shall be discharged until he shall have had an opportunity for defense, and that the Postoffice Department order which provides that no carrier shall be discharged until he shall have had an opportunity for defense, and that the Postoffice Department order which provides that no carrier shall be discharged until he shall have had an opportunity for defense.

President Proctor of the Civil Service Commission addressed the delegates on the subject of the civil service law. At the afternoon session papers were read by Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell of New York, Col. Elia of Chicago, Hon. D. B. Bushness of Indianapolis, and Hon. L. L. Lippitt of Washington and Sherman S. Rogers of Buffalo.

PAID THEIR RESPECTS

AND ALSO BOOMED A BALTIMORE MAN FOR OFFICE.

An Important Delegation Calls on the President-elect—Business Men in Favor of a Public Reception at Canton—McLachlan a Caller.

BY THE TIMES SPECIAL WIRE.

CANTON (O.), Dec. 11.—H. S. Moses and Joseph A. Bour, as representatives of the National Association, called on Maj. McKinley to consult with him today in regard to having him as a guest of honor at the annual banquet of the association, which is usually held in January. It was thought advisable to give all business and political connections, an opportunity to extend farewell words to President-elect McKinley before he goes to the national capital.

One of the most important delegations that has been in Canton since McKinley's arrival at 10 o'clock from Washington over the Ft. Wayne road. The party consisted of Senator Wellington of Louisiana, National Committee member Bowden of Virginia, National Committee member Youngblood of Alabama, National Committee member James H. McMillan of Tennessee, Congressman Sidney Mudd, Isaac A. Jarboe, W. S. Booz and W. B. Baker of Maryland, Judge J. C. Long, national committee member of Florida, J. H. Connolly, District of Columbia, Col. Fred Brackett of Baltimore and G. B. Hamlett of Baltimore. It is the duty of the party upon the President-elect to pay their respects.

From conversations with members of the delegation it was learned that, aside from paying their respects to McKinley, one of the objects of the visit was to present the name of James H. McMillan of Tennessee, as a Cabinet place. The members of the party say Gary is peculiarly qualified for the Interior Department. Maj. McKinley gave no pledges.

McLACHLAN AT CANTON.

CANTON (O.), Dec. 11.—Congressman James McLachlan of California, on his way to Washington, stopped over to confer with Maj. McKinley this evening. William D. Windom of the Treasury Department, whose father, the late Secretary of the Treasury, was the close friend of the McKinleys, called to pay his respects to Maj. McKinley this evening. He is in the city on government business.

GEN. PORTER'S DECLINATION.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—A News Washington special says there appears to be the very highest authority for the statement that Gen. Porter of New York has been offered the post of War in McKinley's Cabinet and has declined it.

PRINCESS ELVIRA.

The Elopement of Don Carlos Begs for Pardon.

BY THE TIMES SPECIAL WIRE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The World says that Princess Elvira, the eloping daughter of Don Carlos, pretender to the throne of Spain, has been heard from. Unless she has already set sail for the United States she is still in Barcelona. From that city the princess addressed a letter to her father, imploring his pardon, but declaring that since his second marriage with Princess Bertha de Rohan her home life had become intolerable. This letter was written as a sort of response to the communication which Don Carlos addressed to his followers, adherents informing them that his daughter Elvira was dead to him, and requesting their prayers for her miserable soul.

Meanwhile the Princess's brother, Don Jaime, really the active head of the Carlist party since his father's second marriage, obtained leave of absence from the Russian cavalry regiment to which he is attached, and is watching on the French side of the Spanish frontier the movements of the pretender, who has written both to Don Carlos and Don Jaime, imploring them not to commit any acts of indiscretion that would cloud their future prospects in Spain.

Survivors of the Rajah.

SWANSEA (Wales), Dec. 11.—British ship Springwell from Liverpool, December 9 for Galveston, has arrived here with two survivors of the German ship Rajah of Bremen, which left Cardiff Wednesday for Hongkong. She capsized in a gale near Lundy Island and at the entrance to Bristol Channel. Nineteen of the Rajah's crew were drowned.

Two survivors had been drifting in a boat twelve hours when picked up.

Equal Suffrage in Idaho.

BOISE (Idaho), Dec. 11.—The Supreme Court today handed down an opinion in which it is held that the equal-suffrage amendment voted on at the recent election was adopted, and hereafter women will vote in this state.

A Life Insurance Company's Fate.

SYRACUSE (N. Y.), Dec. 11.—The Commercial Travelers' Life Association of this city, one of the oldest cooperative life insurance companies, went into the hands of a receiver today.

SPORTING RECORD.

CREEDON'S VICTORY.

OUTFIGHTS AND OUTPOINTS DICK O'BRIEN OF BOSTON.

Work of Both Men So Rapid That One Good Blow Would Have Settled the Fight.

REFEREE STOPPED THE CONTEST

ED CURRY GETS A DECISION OVER BILLY WHISTLER.

Queen Lilluokalani Sees the Horse Show—Scores in the Great Bicycle Race—The Olympic Club's Offer—Ingleside Races.

BY THE TIMES SPECIAL WIRE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—At the Broadway Athletic Club today, Dan Creedon of Australia outfought and outpointed Dick O'Brien of Boston in nine rounds.

From the beginning of the bout until the referee interfered and stopped the mill, when the ninth round had nearly expired, the work of both men was very rapid, and they worked so hard during the last three rounds that a good blow would have settled the contest. Creedon was undoubtedly the better man, and there was not a word of protest uttered when the referee gave him the fight.

Preliminary to the big fight, Eddie Curry of New York and Billy Whistler of Philadelphia, 120-pounders, sparred ten rounds. Curry got the decision and a large majority of the spectators hissed the referee vehemently.

O'Brien was the first to make his appearance for the star bout of the night. He was accompanied by the Cantor, Danny McBride, "Scotty" Faulkner, Tim McGrath and Jack Burns. Creedon followed him a minute later, accompanied by Jim Mace, Solly Smith and Henry Murphy. The men were required to go twenty rounds at catch weights. Both men showed the results of faithful training. When they met at 9:40 o'clock Creedon easily had the advantage in height and reach.

First round—Both opened with light lefts on the face. Then they mixed it up with right and left hands and a few body blows. Creedon landed a left on the head and body and O'Brien landed a right on the head and body. Creedon landed a right on the head and body. Creedon landed a right on the head and body. Creedon landed a right on the head and body.

Second round—They blocked cleverly until O'Brien landed a right swing on the back of the head. They then swung right and left on the face and neck without a let-up for half a minute. Neither man showed any effects from this rapid work at the call of time.

Third round—Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck.

Fourth round—Creedon opened with a left jab on the face. O'Brien swung his right on the head and jabbed a left on the face and neck. Creedon landed a heavy right on the neck, but the blow did not stagger O'Brien. Creedon opened with a left jab on the face. O'Brien swung his right on the head and jabbed a left on the face and neck. Creedon landed a heavy right on the neck, but the blow did not stagger O'Brien. Creedon opened with a left jab on the face. O'Brien swung his right on the head and jabbed a left on the face and neck. Creedon landed a heavy right on the neck, but the blow did not stagger O'Brien.

Fifth round—Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck.

Sixth round—Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck.

Seventh round—Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck.

Eighth round—Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck.

Ninth round—Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck.

Tenth round—Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck.

Eleventh round—Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck.

Twelfth round—Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck.

Thirteenth round—Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck.

Fourteenth round—Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck.

Fifteenth round—Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck.

Sixteenth round—Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck.

Seventeenth round—Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck. Creedon landed a left on the face and a right on the neck.

from the beginning. Johnson did some very pretty sparring, but he was a signal failure in the last rounds. Van Buskirk hammered him all around the ring, and knocked him out in the beginning of the fourth round. Johnson was knocked down again and again, and finally failed to respond, whereupon the match was awarded to Van Buskirk.

Peppers, a San Francisco pugilist, challenged the winner.

THE OLYMPIC CLUB'S OFFER.

Conditions Under Which Fitzsimmons and Corbett May Battle.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—There have been so many misleading versions published in regard to the Olympic Club offer for a contest between Corbett and Fitzsimmons that Howard P. Taylor, captain of the Olympic Club, who was authorized by the directors to confer with the pugilists, made the following statement last night:

"In view of the many inaccurate reports in reference to the Olympic Club's offer to match Fitzsimmons and Corbett, I wish to explain the relative positions of the club and the contestants. The board of directors of the Olympic Club has offered a purse of \$10,000, and not \$15,000, for a ten-round contest between Fitzsimmons and Corbett under the direction of the Olympic Club, and the following conditions: That the selection of the referee be made by the Olympic Club, and that the referee be a member of the Olympic Club. The board of directors of the Olympic Club has offered a purse of \$10,000, and not \$15,000, for a ten-round contest between Fitzsimmons and Corbett under the direction of the Olympic Club, and the following conditions: That the selection of the referee be made by the Olympic Club, and that the referee be a member of the Olympic Club.

"In regard to the prospects of bringing the 'big guns' together, Corbett has stated his willingness to battle with Fitzsimmons and Corbett respectively. Besides the referee, each contestant will be allowed to select a judge and an inveterate of these things no knockout, the referee will be required to consult with the two judges before rendering a decision, but a decision must be rendered at the ringside.

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A DUSKY ATTRACTION.

Queen Lilluokalani Draws a Great Crowd to the Horse Show.

BY THE TIMES SPECIAL WIRE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—The announcement that ex-Queen Lilluokalani of Hawaii would attend the horse show tonight proved a greater attraction than the blooded horses, and the pavilion was crowded with society people eager to associate with royalty, even though it were of the dethroned kind.

The dusky ex-Queen drove to the pavilion with a party of friends and occupied a conspicuous box. She evinced great interest in the lavish display of wealth and fashion and horses.

BENNETT DEFEATS MCCARTHY.

The Latter's Famous Right and Left Did Not Land.

BY THE TIMES SPECIAL WIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—Jack Bennett of Pittsburgh defeated Charles McCarthy in a six-round sparring match at the Tuxedo Club, this city. Last night, McCarthy tried again and again to land his famous right-hand swing, but Bennett very cleverly blocked nearly all of them.

In the fourth round Bennett scored a clean knockout, and McCarthy seemed very weak. The fifth and sixth rounds were hot.

Ingleside Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—The weather was cloudy at Ingleside today and the track fast.

Seven furlongs: Persoone won, Sir O'Brien second, Zylpha third; time 1:29.4.

Seven furlongs: Imp. Hardtrack won, Rebekah second, Manzanillo third; time 1:29.4.

One mile and a quarter: Ostler Joe won, Adolph Spreckels second, Semper Lex third; time 2:08.4.

One mile: Lucien won, Walter J. second, Red Glenn third; time 1:43.

Six furlongs: Caesarian won, Major Cook second, Toano third; time 1:15.4.

Walking to San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Paul Phillips and Frank Marshall, 18 years old, of Brooklyn, left the Eagle office at 8:30 o'clock this morning, to walk to San Francisco. They hope to get the autographs of the mayors of all the cities through which they pass. Two years ago the young men walked to Chicago.

VENEZUELA'S OBJECTIONS.

GREATLY EMBARRASS THE OFFICIALS AT WASHINGTON.

Minister Andrade and James Storer Had Been Expected to Return with an Acceptance of the Terms of the Treaty with Great Britain. The Outcome Problematic.

BY THE TIMES SPECIAL WIRE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The unofficial reports from Venezuela that a serious agitation has sprung up against the boundary settlement agreed upon by the United States and Great Britain causes much surprise and no little concern in official circles here.

Minister Andrade and James St

COAST RECORD.

GAS ENDS TWO LIVES

SENSATIONAL TAKING-OFF OF MRS. COOPER AND DAUGHTER.

The Young Woman Had Suffered from Melancholia and Delirium. Ater Planned Her Suicide.

KNOWN IN SAN FRANCISCO.

AGITATED THE CASE AGAINST DR. CHARLES O. BROWN.

Hawaii's Ex-Queen Going to Washington—Marshall Miller Hanged. The Yuma Cave-In—Shooting Affray at Modesto.

(BY THE TIMES' SPECIAL WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—The death by asphyxiation of Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper and her daughter, Harriet, this morning has produced a profound sensation in this city. No woman in San Francisco or on the entire Pacific Coast was so prominent as Mrs. Cooper, who had devoted her life to religious and philanthropic work, and was actively connected with every reform movement. She was a cousin of Col. Robert Ingersoll, with whom, despite their opposite religious views, she maintained a warm friendship.

The mother and daughter were found lying dead in the same bed, about 9 o'clock, by their Chinese servant. Miss Cooper had wrapped the clothes carefully about her, but Mrs. Cooper had evidently attempted to rise when she detected the escaping gas and was too much overcome to leave the bed. Two gas jets were turned on full and all the windows and doors were carefully closed. The coroner and police detectives made a careful examination of the room and concluded that while her mother slept, Miss Cooper had arisen, turned on the gas jets, closed the doors and windows and then calmly returned to the bed. The officials are convinced that it was a case of matricide and suicide.

Dr. Worth, the family physician, states that Miss Cooper had been suffering for months from melancholia, with homicidal and suicidal tendencies. Her father committed suicide many years ago and two of her nephews, her father, also committed suicide. Harriet Cooper had made several previous attempts to end her life, once attempting to jump from a ferry boat, and several times announcing to her mother that she longed to turn on the gas at night so that she and her mother could die away together.

Mrs. Cooper concealed her daughter's condition from all except a few intimate friends, and had arranged to take her daughter to Europe, where she was in the care of relatives, hoping the change might restore her health.

Harriet left a note to the coroner requesting that her body be taken to the morgue. At first the coroner refused to accede to the request, but through the intercession of many friends the body was allowed to repose side by side in the death chamber. Mrs. Cooper's will, dated two months ago, refers to the probability of her early death, and all alludes to the possible death of her daughter. All her bequests are made with the idea that her daughter would not survive her, as if she anticipated a double death.

Mrs. Cooper has for many years been at the head of the free kindergarten system in this city. Her daughter has been her secretary and deputy superintendent of the kindergarten schools. The Coopers were prominent in the prosecution of Rev. C. O. Brown in the famous trial in the First Congregational Church, when Dr. Brown was accused of immorality with Miss Mattie Overman. Many of the Brown faction bitterly denounced Mrs. Cooper, and more especially Miss Cooper, for their action in joining the ranks of Brown's opponents. Mr. Cooper had been Brown's assistant pastor, and taught an adult Bible class with an average attendance of 400. After the trial the Bible class was conducted for a time in an outside hall and many of the Coopers' former friends broke away from them. This developed melancholia in Miss Cooper and caused Mrs. Cooper to withdraw from many of her public undertakings.

Mrs. Cooper was born in New York sixty-four years ago, and before the war was a prominent advocate of abolition. She was in Memphis during the smallpox epidemic, and did effective work as a volunteer nurse. Two of her children died during the epidemic. She and her husband worked as instructors to the freedmen of the Freedmen's Bureau, and came to San Francisco in 1870, founding the kindergarten system in this State. She was prominent as a director of the Associated Charities, was at one time president of the Pacific Coast Woman's Press Association, the Woman's Suffrage Association, and the Women's Christian Temperance Union. For twenty years she has been a contributor to the press, part of the time being engaged as an editorial writer on a local paper. She was prominent in the Congregational churches of the State as a delegate to conferences, and often occupied the pulpits of churches in the denomination. She organized a new congregation and built a new church in an outside district a few months ago.

BROWN AND MISS OVERMAN. CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—"The Lord saves. He has saved me of all sinners, the lowest." Uttered with fervor these words rang from the lips of a young woman at the Salvation Army meeting at Willard Hall last Tuesday night. Her eyes wandered over a little sea of heads bowed in prayer. At the sound of her voice, one of the heads turned involuntarily toward her. A man with pallid face started as she arose. The eyes of the two met for a moment and there was a flash of recognition. Then the man recovered control of himself. He returned his seat and through the remainder of the service sat with bowed head and shamed face. He was in the audience save the little scene.

The two were the principals in the notorious Overman-Brown church trial in San Francisco. Rev. Charles O. Brown and Miss Mattie Overman. At the close of the trial Miss Overman joined the Crittenton workers. Henceforth she will be known as Sister Martha. It was while on her way to Washington, D. C., where she goes to assist Mrs. Emily Waller Barrett in rescue work, that Sister Martha happened into Willard Hall.

When the meeting was over she went out and straight to the Anchorage mission, there to address an audience of young women. Rev. Brown, when the meeting was over, went on his own way, and that brief glance during the service was their only meeting. What the clergyman is doing in Chicago no one seems to know. Shortly after the trial he left San Francisco and drifted to the East, to be lost sight of until his dramatic meeting with the woman whose name was linked with his own.

LATER.—Dr. Brown, formerly of San Francisco, but now residing in

this city, gave the following statement to the Associated Press tonight: Having business in the Women's Temple building I saw the bulletins of the noon meeting and went in. I took a seat near the center of the room. Toward the close of the meeting, I recognized Miss Overman's voice behind me. She had arisen to give her testimony. She was not on the platform, as had been represented. I was not surprised at hearing Miss Overman's voice. The San Francisco papers had informed us of her starting for the East, and knowing her love for me, I was not surprised that she should somewhere she would find opportunity to parade herself. When I heard her voice, I turned and looked at her. She was surprised and manifestly embarrassed, for she brought her remarks to a close, dropped into her seat and soon after motioned to the ladies who came in with her, and together they left the room.

I did not leave the room, but stayed till the meeting was over. I did not in any way manifest any uneasiness. The attempt to show that I was greatly disturbed is evidently for a purpose. Who gave that to the papers? Evidently no newspaper reporter was there last Tuesday, or it would have appeared in that evening's paper. No newspaper reporter was observed there. The papers have printed what Miss Overman had seen to give them without the trouble of inquiring of me whether it was true.

"Miss Overman wrote me from Southern California, saying that Mrs. Tunnell would make a full affidavit in my favor, affirming as she had previously done that she knew nothing against me, if I would pay well for it. But she added that she and Mrs. Tunnell were surrounded by my foes, who were ready to pay a large sum for a statement against me, and that they should make up their minds unless I would pay their price. This is the truth about her having sent for money. Her alleged 'confession' full of self-interest is the result of a deal. It is borne in mind that this young woman came to our home, appealing for sympathy, professing that she was not to be thought of as a confederate. It is impossible that she had just entered upon a new religious experience. She stayed several months as a pensioner in the home, and confessed with tears to us that she came to our home with the deliberate purpose of doing what she could to ruin us. Having been in our home, she was ready to tell a story which she produced in a deliberate plot with Mrs. Davidson and Mrs. Tunnell to make the foundation of blackmail. 'Let it be remembered also that this woman has told four different stories. That she testified under oath that her previous blackmailing story against me was false. Why should any credence be given to the word of such a woman? She has injured every person she has had anything to do with. Mrs. Davidson, her bosom companion, was put upon the street by the sheriff and is now a wanderer. Those who formerly trusted her will probably be regarded by perjury and falsehood, as we have been. While in our home waiting to give her testimony, she did not resist the temptation to tell the story about members of her own family. She will vilify her present friends when she has occasion.'"

Dr. Brown, in conclusion, referred to the death of Mrs. Sarah Cooper and her daughter at San Francisco. The Coopers were members of Dr. Brown's family. He was prominent in connection with his trial.

"Mrs. Cooper," he said, "was at the head of a great work on the Pacific coast, and her death was a great loss to the kindergarten work in particular. Although Mrs. Cooper and her daughter took sides with my enemies, and were the object of active hostility, I have treasured no resentment against them, and have nothing but sympathy for their friends."

QUEEN MINE CAVE-IN. DUBUQUE (Iowa), Dec. 11.—Rev. C. O. Brown of San Francisco was in Dubuque about six weeks ago, en route from Strawberry Point, where the Northeastern Iowa Congregational Association was in session, to Chicago.

The association, which met to refute the action of the bay conference admitted him to fellowship. This was accomplished by many of those who were opposed to the action of the bay conference. Rev. Brown came clandestinely into Dubuque and refused to be interviewed. He left here for Chicago, and they do not know of his present whereabouts.

Receiver Stewart Says There Was No Serious Accident. (BY THE TIMES' SPECIAL WIRE.)

OGILBY, Dec. 11.—(To the Los Angeles Times): The cave-in in the Queen mine at Ogilby, Cal., was not only a waste that was intended to fill the lower levels, but it broke through before we were quite ready for it. No one was severely hurt. The men are all about as usual, with no broken bones. No harm has been done to the working of the mine, as we are taking out the usual amount of ore.

(Signed) W. W. STEWART, Receiver.

ANOTHER REPORT.

YUMA (Ariz.), Dec. 11.—The caving in of the Queen mine at Hedges, Cal., does not prove so serious as at first reported. About twenty men were working on the 300-foot level where the accident occurred on Wednesday night. Four of the miners were buried, but were excavated without fatal consequences. The men are more or less crippled, but none are expected to die from the accident. They were all white men, but the reporter was unable to ascertain their names.

The cave-in is represented as a large one, but is rapidly being retimbered, and the work on this level will not be long delayed.

GOING TO WASHINGTON.

Ex-Queen Lil Will See the Horse Show and Then Hasten East. (BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani announced today that her stay in San Francisco would be brief. She is already preparing for her early departure for Washington, where she hopes to meet her niece, Princess Kaiulani. The ex-queen has arranged to attend the horse show tomorrow night.

GROVER TO LEAVE TOWN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The President, feeling the need of rest, has arranged an outing, accompanied by Capt. R. D. Evans of the navy, Capt. J. M. Smith of the army, and the District and Dr. O'Reilly, the President's physician. He will leave here late Saturday night or Sunday morning by rail for Georgetown, S. C., where they will be met by the light house tender and taken down Winyan Bay to the clubhouse, where the party will be given the finest of food. This same club entertained the President and party about two years ago.

WASHINGTON AROUSED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—While no official information has been received as to the purpose of ex-Queen Liliuokalani in this country, her coming at this time occasions much comment in official quarters. She will be met here, it is understood, by Princess Kaiulani, who has been sojourning in Italy. Minister Hatch of Hawaii is now in New York. Mr. Cooper, the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is en route to San Francisco to take the steamer for Hawaii on the 16th inst.

In the event of the ex-Queen and Princess coming to Washington, their

visit could not be regarded by the authorities here as official, for the United States has formally recognized the republic of Hawaii, and diplomatic representatives receive full official credit here. The last friction was removed when Minister Thurston directed on the request of Mr. Gresham. The ex-Queen and Princess could not, therefore, be treated other than as private citizens. When Princess Kaiulani visited here a few years ago, she was socially received by Mrs. Cleveland, but not officially recognized or received by the President or other officials.

It is understood that the Queen's resources have been such of late that the addition of a pension as one of the features of a new government might not be unacceptable. She has not lived at the palace since her deposition, but has occupied the old Danish homestead in a quiet and economical style, the crown lands, which were her main source of wealth, having been forfeited to the government. When she was pardoned no pension was given to her, so that she sustains herself on her personal means, which are not abundant. On the other hand, her proposed annexation treaties has been a pension to a deposed sovereign.

MARSHALL J. MILLER DEAD.

Hanged at San Quentin for the Murder of Pier.

SAN QUENTIN PRISON, Dec. 11.—Marshall J. Miller of Marysville was hanged here today at 10:12 o'clock. Miller and his partner, Stuart Greene, entered the house of Joseph Pier at Marysville on the night of May 1, 1886, with the purpose of robbing him. They were surrounded by his men, who shot Pier dead. Miller and Greene were convicted of the murder and sentenced to hang.

Greene fought the case, but was finally convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. Miller, on a separate trial, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to be hanged. A statement was made last night that he was innocent of the crime, and accounted for his presence in Pier's house by being drugged by Greene. He said Greene was a round crook who had been implicated in robberies in Utah, Wheatland, Marysville and other places. Miller blames his attorneys for advising him to plead guilty.

The procession left the condemned cell at 10:10 o'clock and proceeded to the execution. Miller was a tall, thin man, and carried himself well. The only sign of weakness was while crossing to the execution-room he clasped his hands and said a prayer. He bore himself bravely. The drop was sprung at 10:12 o'clock and death was instantaneous.

Father Lagan made a short speech on the gallows for the condemned, in which he said he forgave all his enemies, and he hoped to be forgiven. He also gave a short history of his life to Father Lagan to be published. Sheriff McKenzie of Napa, who will next month arrive to hang Moore, the murderer of Mrs. Greenwood, witnessed the hanging.

A JAPANESE LUNATIC.

Fires a House and Stabs Eight Persons—Seeks the Ninth.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—A remarkable case of arson, which included the wounding of nine persons by a lunatic at Sumiyoshi, Kitsuki district, Japan, on the morning of November 18, is contained in the latest mail advertisement. The case is that of a Japanese, 18 years old, being left alone in the house while the rest of the family were out in the fields, suddenly he set fire to the house and fled. Going up stairs to where straw was kept, he set fire to it, and enjoyed the sight immensely.

When a window door came out with a child of 3 years on his back, and called for assistance to extinguish the flames, the lunatic objected to having his enjoyment interrupted. He attacked her with a knife, giving her ten severe wounds and slightly injuring the child. A young man then came to her assistance, and the struggle with the lunatic, received two severe cuts on his head. Three children, aged 5, 6 and 7, were caught by the lunatic, and he tried to strangle them, and each was wounded more or less.

The next victims were a man and a woman, who were attacked by the lunatic. Both of these received slight cuts. Then he got hold of a woman 42 years of age. He threw her into a river near by. When she was rescued, the scene there was no trace of the lunatic, but he was arrested a few hours later in a place about two miles away, where he was found taking a nap.

CAREW POISONING CASE.

The Woman Held for Trial by the Yokohama Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—The preliminary examination of Mrs. Edith Carew, accused of poisoning her husband, terminated in her being held for trial by a trial by jury. Reports of the trial, as given by the Japanese papers brought by steamer yesterday, show the case against the woman to be a strong one. Nearly all the testimony taken seems to strengthen the evidence of the wife's guilt.

During the hearing several compromising letters have been submitted by the prosecution, which tend to show that a conspiracy existed. One of these was written by the wife to the man who confessed having at one time quarreled with the dead man. In this letter to Mrs. Carew, the friend, Harry V. Dickinson, of the San Francisco bar, advised in the divorce proceedings prior to the poisoning.

A physician testified to finding arsenic in the remains of Carew, and other minor evidence being concluded, the accused woman was asked to plead, but declined to make a statement. She was then held for trial, and the next time will be confined in the British jail in the settlement.

SAMUEL WEBB'S DEATH.

Dr. Lawler of San Quentin Will Be Asked to Explain.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—What is said to have been a case of neglect of duty on the part of Dr. Lawler, prison physician at San Quentin, is to be made a matter of investigation by the State Board of Prison Directors tomorrow.

On November 12 last Samuel Webb was admitted to San Quentin Prison under a sentence of one year for burglary. He was taken to the prison by the San Francisco police. When examined at the prison it was found that he had a laceration of the scalp on one side of the head. He was taken to the prison hospital for treatment. Dr. Lawler examined the wound, treated it as a common laceration, discharging Webb with a bandage about his head. Webb was taken into the prison yard, awaiting the time when he should be called upon to work. Webb died on November 23, and an autopsy revealed the fact that his skull had been fractured and a piece of the bone driven into his brain. On his arrival at San Quentin Webb stated that he had been with three days of his arrest, which had been made by E. E. Hickok, the deputy constable, who inflicted the injury by striking him with the butt end of his revolver. He had been tried, convicted and transported nearly 500 miles.

Now the questions to be settled are

whether the San Bernardino authorities railroaded to prison a man with a fractured skull, and why Dr. Lawler failed to discover that the man's skull was fractured after he had been placed under his care. Hickok has already been arrested upon the charge of manslaughter.

SIBERIA'S RESOURCES.

Exploration by Two Geologists Along the New Railroad Line. (BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—D. V. Ivanov and Peter Kulatubov, members of the Russian Geological Survey, who have been for some time past investigating the mineral resources of Siberia along the route of the great Siberian railroad, arrived here on their way to St. Petersburg. They traveled a vast distance over the country, and their duty was to explore the country for one hundred miles on the strip along which the road runs or is surveyed, so as to get a good idea of what the country afforded.

"We found it a wonderful country, both in point of scenery and in its resources. It is a country of great coal and other minerals," said one of the gentlemen. "It was all that we could have desired. We collected many specimens of different kinds of minerals which we are taking back with us to St. Petersburg. Besides the minerals there are enormous areas of magnesia, and a great deal of iron ore, chiefly for growing wheat, oats, barley and other cereals and vegetables. The great rivers of the country afford fine opportunities for commerce and development. It has a thousand interests that can only be alluded to."

The Russian explorers will probably remain here but a few days.

THE TESTIMONY'S WEIGHT.

Gen. Dickinson Had Reason for Refreshing Bechtel's Memory.

VICTORIA (B. C.), Dec. 11.—When the Bering Sea Claims Commission met today Gen. Dickinson renewed his objections to exonerating Bechtel from affidavits in the American case before the Paris tribunal. The commissioners decided to let the extracts be used for reference only. Dickinson also objected to extracts from Congressional reports, etc. Peters insisted that the case be admitted. Justice Putnam thought it advisable. John Catford, a seal hunter, was then examined. He was on the Bering Sea in 1886.

SHE HAD A RIGHT.

Agnes Murray Entitled to Levy on Her Husband's Property.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—The Supreme Court today rendered a decision on the question of the right of a wife to encumber the property of a husband, by decree of court, for her maintenance, without a decree of divorce being granted.

Agnes Murray and Owen Murray were married in 1886. After having sustained relations of illicit cohabitation for three months. In October, a month before the marriage, Murray turned over to his brother, James, all his real and personal property, amounting to about \$6000, without valuable consideration. When a woman is married, she is bound to her husband, and the court granted her \$25 per month alimony and caused the judgment to be a lien against the property of the husband.

IT GOT TOO STRONG.

Abusive Language Ends in a Probation.

MODESTO, Dec. 11.—This afternoon J. H. Young and William Pritchard got into a difficulty in which some very abusive and strong language was indulged in. The men soon separated, but when they met again in the street, when Young demanded that Pritchard retract an offensive epithet used. But little was said on either side before both men drew revolvers simultaneously and commenced firing.

The men were now on fire and Pritchard struck Young's adversary, C. G. Whaller, owner of the saloon, took part in the melee, and hit Young several blows on the right side of the temple and knocked him down and left him in a dazed condition. Young was shot through the abdomen and the shoulder.

Young was engaged in mining in different parts of the State and has been here about three months. He was drunk at the time of the shooting. Pritchard has been a resident of this city and is a gambler.

OSCAR E. HAMMOND DEAD.

The Well-known Telegrapher Takes Too Much Morphine.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—Oscar E. Hammond, a telegraph operator, known all over the Pacific Coast, died suddenly at Oakland this morning. Hammond was employed as telegraph operator in the San Francisco office of the Associated Press, and acted in the same capacity in Seattle for several years.

A coroner's inquest was held tonight and the jury returned a verdict of death from an overdose of morphine taken without suicidal intent. It is supposed that Hammond was suffering from insomnia and took morphine to induce sleep. Hammond was noted as an expert telegrapher. He was 28 years old, and leaves a wife and six children.

Did Not Pay His Fine.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Ex-Minister Balbut, who was released a few months ago from the prison in which he was undergoing sentence in connection with the Panama Canal frauds, was rearrested today in order that he might serve two years in prison for not paying the fine of \$39,000 which was imposed upon him in addition to his sentence of imprisonment.

Prisco Election Commissioners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—The Election Commissioners today announced the result of their official canvass of the returns from the recent election. There were only a few errors discovered, and none that changed the result as announced by the semi-official returns.

Salmon Swimming Over Farns.

TACOMA, Dec. 11.—The Northern Pacific is running through trains over the Seattle branch tonight for the

first time in a week, repairs to the bridge across White River having been finished at 4 o'clock. Farmlands are under water north of the distance between Van Asselt and Thomas, a distance of thirteen miles. Salmon have been seen swimming about over the farms at Orilla, several miles distant from the Sound. The waters are now rapidly receding.

AN AWKWARD POSITION.

F. W. Davis is Married to Two Women.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—Judge Hebbard rendered a decision today which places F. W. Davis in the awkward position of having two wives. He married Mary Davis in San Diego in September, 1884, when only a little over 15 years of age. Subsequently, in a suit brought by his mother before Judge Hebbard, he had the marriage annulled by default.

He then married again in Santa Rosa. At the instance of the first wife, however, Judge Hebbard has now set aside his decree annulling the San Diego marriage. It was made to appear that the court entered the decree without jurisdiction.

Will Try It Again.

OAKLAND, Dec. 11.—Frank H. Cheesman, the young man who attempted to commit suicide for the eighth time on the same day, is about recovering. He does not regret his action, and unless restrained will probably make another attempt to end his life. The physicians are of the opinion that his condition is due to the excessive use of cigarettes.

Ex-Consul Donohoe Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—Denis Donohoe, ex-Consul-General for Great Britain at this port, died today at his suburban residence in San Rafael. He had been in the city for some time, and since 1887, and was retired a year ago on account of his advanced age.

TAKES GROVER TO TASK.

The Bloody Turk Objects to Being Criticized.

Unless the President of These United States Apologizes to the Butcher of Armenians, There Will Be a Diplomatic Split—Mustapha Bey Says.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—A special from Washington to the World says: "President Cleveland has been called to account by the Sultan of Turkey. An emphatic protest was made yesterday by the Turkish government against the language used in the President's message to Congress respecting the massacre of Armenians, and the general conduct of the government toward the Christians in the empire."

"The situation is said to threaten the rupture of the diplomatic relations between the United States and Turkey. Mustapha Bey, the Turkish Minister, is making a strong case for his government. He has intimated that if some amendments are not made by the President, he will be obliged to ask for his papers, and will return to Constantinople."

"The displeasure of the Sultan was made known to Secretary Olney on Thursday by Mustapha Bey in accordance with a communication received Wednesday from his home government. The interview between the Minister and the Secretary of State is described as exceedingly interesting and somewhat exciting. Mustapha Bey began by stating that his government had instructed him to make an 'arrested' statement to the President, and that he would not use the harsh and unjust language used by the President in his public utterances concerning a power with which the United States sustained friendly diplomatic relations."

"This was accusing President Cleveland of a diplomatic discourtesy, but the Minister made it still more serious by stating that the Sultan regarded President Cleveland's message as the argument of an advocate, in that he presented only one side of the case, although he possessed complete information regarding the other, or Turkish, which had been officially communicated to him."

"The Minister also called attention to various grievances against his government entertained against citizens of the United States. He said they had libeled the Sultan and abused the Turkish government, and had been allowed to do so unpunished by the President, although some of them were public officers."

"Complaint was also made against American missionaries in Turkey, who were charged with inciting the Armenians against the Turkish government, and with aiding them by assisting or concealing the manufacture of dynamite bombs in Christian churches. It is said that Mustapha Bey presented what the Turkish government regards as proof of the charges made, and that they are now on file in the department. Among those accused are Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, the Congregational minister, and Drs. Dwight and Washburn of Robert College, Constantinople."

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The Los Angeles Times

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TOP OF THE SUPERNUMERARIES.

Among the reforms which should claim the attention of the California Legislature at the very beginning of its coming session should be that of reducing the number of useless employees in both branches. To say that fully one-half the attaches usually employed in both the Senate and the House are not needed, is a very conservative statement. At least two-thirds of these supernumeraries could be dispensed with without in anywise impairing the efficiency of the Legislature, and with great economy to the taxpayers.

The retaining of a horde of useless employees by the Legislature has become a public scandal. Fat places are given out as a reward for political work, when there is no need whatever for the services of the supernumeraries employed. At the legislative session of 1894—which was less extravagant in this regard than some of its predecessors—over \$100,000 was expended in payment of wages to attaches. The Senate had 166 attaches to its forty Senators, at a cost per day of \$76, about \$5.20 each, on the average, or some \$52,000 for the session. The Assemblymen, eighty in number, had 152 employees, whose aggregate wages amounted to \$819 per diem, or an average of about \$5.38 per day each, the total cost of Assembly attaches for the session being about \$50,000.

Men and brethren, this sort of extravagance must stop. It is an abuse which the taxpayers will not tolerate much longer. If candidates choose to reward political workers out of their own pockets, for services rendered, they can do so, provided they do not exceed the legal limit, or otherwise violate the law. But they have no moral right to reward them at the expense of the people at large. It is simply robbing the taxpayers when they do so. It is none the less robbery because the real purpose is partially concealed by supposititious services to be rendered to the State by supernumeraries for whom there is really nothing to do.

Walter S. Melick, Assemblyman-elect from the Seventieth District, has taken pains to collect information on this subject from a large number of other States. He has not found a single State, East or West, which has one-half the number of legislative attaches that California has had in the past. In a timely article he announces, in his paper, the Antelope Valley Gazette, some of the results of his investigations, as follows:

"Massachusetts Senate of thirty-nine members only has 116 attaches, and the Assembly of 238 members has only twenty-eight attaches. Pennsylvania, with 5,250,000 population, has a Senate with fifty members, and hires only fifty attaches. Her lower house is composed of 204 Assemblymen, who only have 116, Ohio 85, Colorado 49, and all the other States in the same proportion? Isn't there something wrong somewhere? Shall we remedy it, brethren?"

Assemblyman Melick further says that while he is grateful to his friends for their support at the primaries, in the convention, and at election, he prefers that they should be rewarded "by good legislation rather than by useless patronage at the expense of the taxpayers." He advocates a reduction of 50 per cent. in the number of employees of the Assembly, which can be done without in the least impairing the efficiency of that body. The same reductions might be made in the Senate with equally good re-

sults, thus effecting a total saving to taxpayers, by the reductions in both houses, of nearly or quite \$50,000.

Mr. Melick is on the right track, and it is to be hoped that he will not permit himself to be switched off nor side-tracked in this matter when he goes to Sacramento. Already, applications by the hundred are pouring in upon Senators and Assemblymen-elect for positions at the coming session. The time to stop the abuse above referred to is at the opening of the session. The people of California will expect the thirty-second session of their Legislature to be business-like, and as economical as possible. An opportunity to stop a big leak in the ship of state will be presented at the threshold of their legislative labors, as above indicated. Let them not neglect to improve this opportunity.

THE MANUFACTURING WEST.

It was amusing to listen, during the recent Presidential campaign, to some of the ideas advanced by Populist orators on the stump. To listen to them attentively, a stranger would soon imbibe the idea that the East did all the manufacturing of the United States, and the West did none of it, and that the design of a protective tariff is to enrich the manufacturers of the far East, to the cost and the detriment of the western farmer.

Nothing could be further from the truth than this idea which was so harped upon by Populist and Democrat orators during the campaign, coupled with allusions to the "robber tariff." The truth is that the States of the Mississippi Valley are manufacturing nearly everything now that can be made, or ever was made, on the Atlantic seaboard. Willow-ware and woodenware, such as pails, tubs and baskets, are made in the lake cities and sold in New York at a profit. Steamships can be built at Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Toledo and Sandusky, at 8 per cent. less cost than they can be built on the Hudson or Delaware. Formerly all the cooking and heating stoves were made in Albany and Troy, N. Y. Now they are made in a dozen western cities, including Salem in Oregon.

It is true that parts of the great West produce agricultural staples, but the day when they did nothing but furnish articles of food to the manufacturing population of the Atlantic seaboard, has long since gone by. The looms of California and Oregon have, for years, produced a finer grade of woollen blankets than anything made at the East, for the simple reason that up to 1890 there was no such thing as a shoddy mill on the whole Pacific Coast.

Again, there are some branches of farming that need protection if we are to have a Christian country and an enlightened population. We refer more particularly to wool. In the production of which we are obliged now to compete with the peon labor of Mexico, Spain and the Argentine Republic. Really good clothing comes just as high as it ever did, but the cheaper varieties are lower for those who have money with which to purchase, just because our markets are overstocked with foreign goods. But they are no cheaper for those who have been thrown out of work, or had their wages reduced.

It is a false doctrine and an illogical assumption, that the manufacturers of the East have amassed colossal fortunes by the workings of protection, or that they all belong to the millionaire class. The great fortunes of the Atlantic seaboard have been made not so much in manufactures as in the increase of the values of real estate in the towns where those manufactures are located. Put the wages of American labor upon the same scale as those of France, Germany and England, and no protective legislation would be needed. That is why the advocates of protection advocate a tariff—because they want to see every boy brought up to be more intelligent than his father, a thing that cannot be accomplished under European conditions.

The Supreme Court has done itself great credit by dismissing a suit wherein a woman sued another for a share in her deceased husband's property because she was the one who first introduced him to her. To have given this woman any damages whatever would have been to recognize the legitimacy of marriage-brokers' shops, the establishment and maintenance of which are clearly contrary to a sound condition of public morals. Under the circumstances it is hard to see how the court could have decided otherwise.

OUR NEW EL DORADO.

THE TIMES, nearly eight months ago, when people living hereabouts were stampeding off to Alaska in search of gold, advised them not to do so, and it likewise reminded them that there were nearly, if not quite, as good diggings to be found much nearer home. This it did, not on any definite knowledge or information as to the extent of the new mines, but merely on what it had heard about the cheapness with which the ores could be worked, on account of the absence of arsenic and other refractory substances in the rock.

Hon. Walter S. Melick, editor of the Antelope Valley Gazette, has just returned from the mines at Randsburg, Garlock, Goler and the adjacent camps, and his letter descriptive of his trip is very interesting reading. He went out by way of Mojave and returned by way of the new road which is being completed from Randsburg to Lancaster. He says the travel from Kramer on the Santa Fé and from Mojave on the Southern Pacific, is about equally divided, but the bulk of the freight goes in there by way of Mojave. He claims that the new road from Lancaster has the easiest gradients of any, and that an eight-horse team can haul six tons either way in two days without needing a brake on the wagon.

Of course, just at present, there are about as many coming out of there as are going in, but that is easily accounted for. No capital is to be had there for developing new mining ground, so that lucky finders have to go off to the larger towns and secure money to open what they have located. Again, many prospectors who go in there are "grubstaked" by men who themselves know nothing about either quartz or placer mining, and when they make their locations, they have to go back and report to their principals. Hence the fact that 100 men arrive there and 100 more leave on the same day, is no unfavorable report upon the actual condition of the diggings.

From what Mr. Melick writes, Garlock, sometimes called "Cow Wells," is likely to be the milling town of that neighborhood for some time to come. All the water in Randsburg is hauled there in barrels, which precludes any hope of a crushing plant at that place. Garlock has two mills already, going night and day, while three others are in process of construction. Mr. Melick estimates the total population of the district at 1200. Between Mojave and Randsburg he met thirty-five teams coming out and overtook seventeen teams going in, which is pretty lively business for his time of year.

There can be no doubt that the newly-opened district will be a great market for farm produce from all parts of Southern California; and the ease with which large loads of provisions and garden truck can be laid down there, will render it a much cheaper place to live in than any of the more famous camps in the earlier settlement of the Coast.

Mr. Melick gives his subscribers good advice when he tells them to stay at home and not rush in there at present, for there are hundreds of idlers now there waiting a chance to go to work. He concludes by saying: "Stay at home, till your soil, sow your crops, raise your produce and then next season by system we will have a good home market and we will all have gold in our pockets."

PARKHURSTERS' METHODS.

THE TIMES permits "Bystander" to have his say, in this morning's issue, but it by no means indorses what he says. He seems to be of the same caliber as those whom he defends with so much acrimony—narrow, one-sided, bigoted and unable to perceive the distinction between the laws of social morality and the police regulations of a municipality. He reads "Inquirer" a lecture on imputing motives, and himself commits the same crime of the mind with less reason and more virulence. Not knowing "Inquirer" at all, "Bystander" coarsely insinuates that he is a saloon loafer, a drinker and an all-round son of B. I. If THE TIMES did not know "Bystander's" identity, it might well suspect him to be Jab Wilson himself, because of his habit of making assertions without evidence and abusing all who happen to disagree with him.

It is absolutely not true that Los Angeles is fast acquiring an "unenviable notoriety" because of evils unchecked. It is not true that there is any necessity for the persons to undertake the work of the police. Any "unenviable notoriety" that this town is in danger of acquiring is attributable to the reckless, uninformed and ill-advised gabble of the Parkhurst Society and the falsehoods uttered by Rev. J. A. B. Wilson.

Behind and underneath all this zeal to enforce the regulations governing the sale of liquor, is the hostility of the Parkhursts to the sale of liquor under any regulation. A violation of the ordinance requiring saloons to close at midnight is deemed "immoral" by them because they deem the liquor traffic immoral at any time and under all circumstances. The Parkhursts announced that they intended to regulate the "morals" of the city, and straightway they proceeded to persuade saloon-keepers to commit trivial and technical violations of an ordinance in order to "cinch" them.

Every man who has had experience and acquired knowledge of the life of large cities knows that "Bystander," Wilson and the Parkhurst slummers talk clotted nonsense when they howl that "drink" and "vice" are rampant in Los Angeles. Los Angeles is singularly orderly for a city of its size, and its vice is not flaunted brazenly in pub-

lic. Even the Parkhursts have to search for it diligently when they want to see a "circus," and they have to offer unusual inducements to persuade anybody to get up a "circus" for their benefit.

"Why can we not confine vice within fixed bounds?" Because the Jab Wilsons and the Parkhursts won't let it remain in fixed bounds. They jump into the pool with both feet and splash the mud all over the city, and then they howl about the inefficiency of the police in failing to keep the city clean.

Nobody will assert that the police of Los Angeles or any other city do or can absolutely prevent violations of the law. Nor will it be maintained that they prosecute every offender. But it is a fact, and every man competent to judge will support the statement, that the police of this city, as a rule, enforce the law and go about as far in compelling respect for police regulations as is practicable. They might attempt more, but it is doubtful if they could accomplish much more. They are the preservers of order and the protectors of life and property, not the censors of morals. Order may be preserved and life and property protected by law, but men and women cannot be made moral by legislation and police surveillance.

It is the professed business of the preachers to promote morality by precept and example, and they can find enough employment in that line, without going outside of their own churches to keep them busy. When they attempt to do the work of the police, they make themselves ridiculous. The spectacle of a preacher of the gospel, a follower of the gentle Nazarene, going about the city with a big revolver to arrest saloon-keepers for disobeying the regulations made by the Council is too absurd for serious contemplation.

The members of the Parkhurst Society who are actuated by honest motives have been misled by the extravagant assertions and denunciations indulged in by Wilson, who came here avowedly to find vice rampant even if he had to draw upon his imagination for his facts. "Bystander" has no more excuse than Wilson had for saying that "lawlessness and vice are notoriously and openly prevalent" in Los Angeles. It simply is not true in the sense in which it is intended to be construed.

THE TIMES gives place to "Bystander's" communication in pursuance of its well-known policy of giving a fair hearing to both sides and all sides of questions which interest the public. But it must not be understood that in so doing this paper opens its columns to the indiscriminate, interminable and profitless discussion of the questions at issue by every extremist who desires to parade his views in public. Its space is too valuable to permit it to be used for this purpose, beyond certain well-defined limits. If any new points are raised in this controversy they may be set forth in these columns; but the continuous and futile thrashing over of old straw cannot be permitted.

THOSE FOREIGN CONSULSHIPS.

Mr. Cleveland has thoughtfully sent fit to relieve the incoming President of a great deal of personal anxiety by placing all the foreign consulships worth less than \$2500 a year upon the civil-service list, so as to keep a lot of Southern Democrats in office under a Republican administration. If the national Fallstut imagines things will remain that way, he is badly fooled. His ideas of foreign consular service are entirely different from those of his predecessors. When Grant was President he said the foreign service must be filled from States that had commercial relations with the countries to which consuls were to be appointed. Accordingly he made Frederick F. Low Minister to China and Charles E. de Long Minister to Japan. All the Australian and Chinese consulships were filled with the citizens of the Pacific States for similar reasons. Under the administrations of Mr. Hayes and Gen. Garfield similar appointments were made and while Mr. Harrison felt that no citizen of this State could well be received at Peking, he lost no time in appointing Mr. Coombs as Minister to Japan.

When Mr. Cleveland was elected the first time he appointed Mr. Bayard as his prime minister. That gentleman was always a fawning truckler to the South and a great friend of Matt Ransom, Senator from North Carolina. Ransom had had a very hard time in getting reelected, and all that saved him was the friendship of a young lawyer named Jernigan. So he got Bayard to appoint Jernigan to the consularship at Kobe, which had been given to a citizen of Oregon ever since Mr. Lincoln's induction into office in 1861. When the cholera broke out in Japan in 1887, Jernigan "cut his lucky" and went over to Shanghai, leaving the consulate at Kobe in charge of a clerk (and an Englishman at that) for five months. Yet such was Bayard's friendship for Ransom that not a line of writing is on file in the State Department to show that Jernigan was ever absent from his post a single day.

Mr. Cleveland is not altogether culpable for his desire to put everything under the civil-service rule, which is merely another form of the English bureaucracy, for his ideas of government are essentially English. It is all well enough to put letter-carriers and small department clerks on the civil list, because they are poor people and have generally families to support. And so might the smaller consulships worth less than \$1500 a year be placed on the civil list. But when it comes to a consular appointment to a port where a man has to have a fair knowledge of law in handling maritime cases that come up before him for ad-

judication, it is obvious that the incumbent of the office should be of the same political party as the President of the nation.

All that will be needed after the 4th of March will be a resolution to place on the civil list all consular appointments the salaries of which are less than \$1500. That will give Mr. McKinley a chance to have his administration represented abroad by men of his own party whose action will not stultify the policy of his administration. It is only fairness and justice that such procedure should be had.

The Secretary of the Interior has made a report which seems to be "a campaign of education" in itself. He shows that there are only about 270,000 Indians in the whole United States, and yet these Indians occupy or claim 85,000,000 acres of land. Yet it must be borne in mind that the Indians are not an agricultural people, and but slightly inclined toward pastoral pursuits. They live by hunting and fishing, for the most part, and the lands occupied by them for such uses are not, as a rule, well adapted to farming. In some parts of Oregon the Indians raise cattle for sale, and the Navajos of Colorado sell a great many thousands of sheep in the course of a year. Still, such cases as these are exceptional.

A man living near Hanford recently sold his entire crop of dried pears at 9 1/2 cents per pound, for export to Germany. But that man was a worker and had not a lazy hair on his head. His next-door neighbors, on either side, haven't sold their pears, for the reason that they have had none to sell. They had not the time to grow them. It took all their time to sit in the store, whittling and discussing such subjects as free coinage of silver and the aggressions of corporations. The man who wants to get rich mustn't expend any time in trying to find out who struck Billy Patterson.

The conflict between Mr. Rockefeller of the Standard Oil Company and Andrew Carnegie bids fair to become "a battle of the giants." Of course Carnegie has the best technical knowledge of the business, but the big oil millionaire has the most money and can afford to hire a good deal of the regular kind of talent. There is a growing belief that a portion of Rockefeller's scheme is the manufacture of armor plate for war vessels, something of which Mr. Carnegie has hitherto enjoyed a monopoly; and he has not furnished an extra good article of plate, either.

It begins to look as if there was going to be a first-class row inside the Republican party of Oregon, which will defeat that State's chances for a representative in the Cabinet. Talk about the misappropriation of a large sum of money is current, and all sorts of uncomplimentary language is heard on both sides. A good deal of this trouble dates back for a period of twenty-five years, when Ben Holladay was the big gun of the State and an aspirant for the Senate himself.

The good people of Oregon are talking up the establishment of a beet-sugar factory at The Dalles, which now has an open river and low freight charges. The country about The Dalles is rich enough, but the soil contains a very large percentage of alkali, which greatly increases the cost of sugar-making.

A New York dude died recently while showing some friends how to make a kick at an imaginary football. A coroner's inquest revealed that he burst a blood vessel in the brain. It was very fortunate he kicked as he did, or no one would have known that he had a brain.

There are nearly five times as many illiterate people in the States which gave Bryan a majority as in those which cast their vote for McKinley. If it had been otherwise than "a campaign of education," the next President would have been Bryan and not McKinley.

The creamery located at Woodland, Yolo county, put into circulation \$20,718 for the first year of its existence, and of that amount \$14,443 went into the pockets of the farmers of that county. Nothing like keeping the money at home.

The Rev. McLean's career as a deputy sheriff was brief, but not particularly exciting. Sheriff Burr really ought to have given the reverend gentleman a chance to make at least one arrest in order to test his mettle.

The little town of Santa Clara, which is merely a suburb of San José, owns its waterworks and electric-lighting plant. Los Angeles might imitate its example with profit to all concerned.

Thomas B. Reed, the big man from Maine, will be reelected Speaker of the House by a vote so large that it might as well be unanimous.

The Leading Newspaper. (Redlands Facts.) For fifteen years the Los Angeles Times has been winning its way to its present position. We were about to say, the leading newspaper of California. Presume it would be well to let it go at that. The Times is, by odds, the leading paper of Southern California; and does not the south end of the State possess mines, orchards, fields, flocks, health and scenery of which every other State in the Union would be as proud as a peacock? The Times has just entered upon its sixteenth year, has a daily circulation of 18,000, and gives evidences of being in the middle of the highway of prosperity.

Sentenced to Be Shot. SALT LAKE, Dec. 11.—At Randolph, Utah, today Judge Hart sentenced Patrick Coughlan to be shot on December 12, for the killing of Officers Dawes and Stagg last year. The execution will take place in Rich county, near where the officers were killed.

LYTLE CREEK LITIGATION.

A MILLION DOLLARS IN WATER AT STAKE.

The issues involved and the history of the case reviewed—Condition of the Grapeland Irrigation District—Case to go to the Supreme Court.

The San Bernardino Times-Index of Thursday evening published a careful review of the decision by Judge McKinley in the Lytle Creek water case. Judge F. W. Gregg of attorneys for the plaintiff in the case thus reviewed the history of the litigation and the problems at issue:

"The action was brought by the Lytle Creek Water and Improvement Company, as plaintiff, against the Grapeland Irrigation District, Lytle Creek Water Company, C. B. Hughes, C. H. Vosburg, J. N. Miller, John L. Campbell and several other minor defendants.

"The attorneys for the plaintiff were R. H. F. Varley, J. S. Chapman, Will A. Harris, H. A. Barclay and F. W. Gregg. The attorneys for the Grapeland Irrigation District were Messrs. R. E. Rolfe; for Hughes and Vosburg, Messrs. R. E. Houghton & Curtis, Oster & Curtis; for John L. Campbell, E. R. Anthony; for Lytle Creek Water Company, S. O. Houghton and J. W. Stephenson. "The plaintiff claims to be the owner of the entire flow of the Lytle Creek, basing its claim both upon appropriation and upon the fact that it had succeeded to the riparian rights of the owners of the Muscupiabi lands, and had in all about 20,000 acres which is claimed as riparian to the stream.

"The Lytle Creek Water Company is the old water company that has been distributing water for some years, and succeeded to the rights of the original appropriation and settlers, except Lord, since 1854. The Lytle Creek Water Company claimed to be the owner of all the water of the stream, except the Lord right. The interests of the Lytle Creek Water Company and the Lytle Creek Water and Improvement Company are not so conflicting, although one was plaintiff and the other defendant. Five-sixths of the stock of the Lytle Creek Water Company is owned by the Lytle Creek Water and Improvement Company and the former company was joined in interest with the latter in defending the joint claims to water against the Grapeland Irrigation District and other defendants.

"Judge Campbell claimed to be the owner of 150 inches of water, which he got through a trade several years ago made with the Lytle Creek Water Company, by which he exchanged water rights which he then owned for a prior right of 150 inches. He has been using the water for several years, and his predecessors for many years, and claimed to be the owner of it.

"The Grapeland Irrigation District had run a tunnel, about 2400 feet in length, 850 feet through a spur of the mountain on the west side of the cañon, and about 1400 feet in the debris of the cañon. This tunnel passed directly under the surface of the creek at two points above the stream, and was from twenty-five to fifty feet under the flowing stream; is under the bed of the creek for 1400 feet, and the plaintiff claimed that its location was such as to necessarily take water from the surface of the stream, and also claimed that the Grapeland Irrigation District had interfered with the surface flow of the stream, and that not being a riparian owner of land bordering on the stream, the irrigation district had no right to run its tunnel and take water from the stream.

"Hughes claimed the waters of South Fork, the waters of Middle Fork, at the junction of the three forks of Lytle Creek, known as the Wilson development, and also the Brudshaw waters. The plaintiff claimed that the waters of South Fork were tributary to and made a part of the flow of the stream, and came to the surface lower down the cañon.

"Vosburg claimed all of the waters of Middle Fork, and also some water which he claimed to have developed in Middle Fork Cañon. "Miller claimed to be the owner of 150 inches of water rising in the bed of the cañon near its source. Plaintiff claimed that all of the waters of Middle Fork and the so-called developments flowed naturally down the cañon at Middle Fork and contributed to the surface flow of the stream. The waters which rise in the bed of the cañon at the Wilson development, the Brudshaw development and the Miller Springs, was water reappearing from the sinkage of Middle and South Fork, with some from North Fork.

"It is generally believed that the case took more time in its trial than any other law suit that has ever been tried in Southern California. The actual trial consumed several months, with several other months occupied in briefing and twelve days in argument. Various counsel arising not by hours but by days. It took two men to carry the stenographic reports of the testimony into the court after the trial, and the briefs were voluminous as the argument was long.

"The value of the property involved in the case was from \$50,000 to \$1,000,000. The districts affected by the semi-tropic lands, containing about 30,000 acres, with two or three thousand other acres, embracing Rialto, West Rialto, Fontana and parts of Pomona and the entire Grapeland Irrigation District. San Bernardino gets its water supply from the Campbell right, and in one way and another taking in the population of San Bernardino, from 10,000 to 15,000 people were affected by the decision.

"The case really involved the trial of a number of different lawsuits, and nearly every phase of the water law of the State, in one form or another was involved in the trial and determination of the case. The decision strengthens and puts on a solid basis all the water rights at Rialto and in the princely domain east, west, north and south of Rialto, forming the Semi-Tropic lands, with several thousand acres between the Semi-Tropic lands and this city.

"In general the decision establishes the fact that all of the waters which flow down our mountain cañons or their tributaries, either on their surface, or in the sand, gravel and debris under the surface, form one stream, and the waters in the sand and gravel are not to be construed as percolating, but as stream water. In this respect it is in line with the adjudications of the courts over the Los Angeles River, the trial of which has been occupying the Los Angeles court now and during the past several years. "The decision, if sustained, will almost entirely put an end to running tunnels under the surface flow of streams in the mountains of Southern California with the intent to take water thereby. It has always been a mooted question whether tunnels could be run in such places, and being contended that the necessary effect of running such tunnels is to rob the surface flow of the stream of its waters."

GRAPELAND IRRIGATION DISTRICT.

The Times-Index adds: "The decision of this important case was against the district, but it is not probable that the case will be allowed to rest with the decision of the lower court. It was impossible to obtain any information from Judge Rolfe, the attorney of the district, but those holding bonds

have no doubt that the case will be appealed. From J. W. Roberts, president of the San Bernardino National Bank, who is familiar with the affairs of the district, some interesting facts were learned. The authorized bond issue of the district is \$250,000. Of this sum, about \$115,000 have been issued, a portion of which have been sold East and North and in Los Angeles. He estimates the holdings in this city and vicinity at from \$35,000 to \$45,000, divided among probably fifteen holders. He says that none of the banks hold any, and that the largest individual holding will not exceed \$15,000.

"The district has expended the proceeds of its bonds in legitimate work and has large improvements, consisting of canals and pipe lines, the value of which cannot be materially injured should the present decision be made final. They can be used in connection with another water supply than the one in litigation. "The unissued bonds can be used for securing another water supply with the little delay, the material interests of the district.

CHURCH BAZAAR.

Ladies of the Central Presbyterian Hold Their Fair.

The Southern California Music Hall on Third Street presents a very attractive appearance filled with the pretty bazaar held by the ladies of the Central Presbyterian Church. The fair opened very successfully yesterday and will continue until this noon. The hall is effectively decorated with date palms, ropes of smilax and gay Japanese umbrellas.

The linen table is presided over by Mrs. Worth and Miss Spence. Miss John Torrey, Kennedy and Knepper are in charge of the tissue-paper table, and Mrs. Harry W. Chambers preside over the apron table. Mrs. Logan, assisted by a corps of young ladies, is in charge of the ice cream table. Mrs. Adams are at the candy table, and Mrs. Whitesell, McBurney and Knapp are in charge of the toy table. Miss Grace Mathes and Miss Ethel Field preside over the sofa cushions and bags, and the Misses Grace Gregory and Mrs. Whitesell, in pretty Japanese costumes, preside over the tea-table beneath a huge Japanese umbrella.

The programme last evening included a piano solo by Miss Anna Douglas, piano duet by the Misses Douglas and by Lydonough, vocal solo by Mrs. John Torrey, and a piano solo by little Miss Mabel Gregory.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY.

A Daily Resume of Events for Your Scrap Book.
On December 12 of the years mentioned occurred the following interesting events of the world's history:

HOLIDAYS.

Saints Epiphany, Alexander, Coreth, Columba, Finian, Cornac, Valery, Colman, Ead-burgh.

BIRTHS.

1599—Nicholas Sanson, geographer.
1724—Samuel Viscount Hood, British admiral.
1731—Dr. Erasmus Darwin, poet.
1745—Chief Justice John Jay.
1753—Sir William Beechey, artist.
1791—Alfred, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, second wife of Napoleon.

DEATHS.

1751—Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, English statesman and writer.
1767—Colley Cibber, dramatist.
1849—Sir Mark Isambard Brunel, engineer of Thames tunnel.
1867—Prof. Danby.
1872—Edwin Forrest, actor.
1878—Gustave Roussin, French statesman.

1887—Miska Hauser, Austrian violinist.
1892—John J. Bennett, lawyer.
1893—Prof. Gustav Hermann orientalist, at Berlin.

1894—Sir John Thompson, Premier of Canada.
1895—Allen G. Thurman, ex-United States Senator, Columbus.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

627—Battle of Nations, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Connecticut held a council of war at New York City.
1776—Capture of Gen. Lee by the British.
1779—Salisbury took San Carlos.
1789—Pennsylvania ratified the Constitution.
1793—Battle of Maastricht.
1796—Charles C. Pinckney, Minister to France, refused recognition.

1807—Etruria annexed to the kingdom of Italy.
1812—The frigates Essex captured the Neoson with \$55,000 in specie.

1822—Battle of Napoli de Roman, Greece.
1825—United States treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with Brazil.

1846—Treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between United States and New Granada.

1855—Volunteer troops disbanded in Kansas.
1859—Philip F. Thomas appointed Secretary of Treasury.

1861—Battle of Allogheny Summit, Va.
1862—Confederate army defeated at Franklin, Tenn.
1864—Heavy skirmishing between Hood and Thomas.

1870—Prussia and France, taken by the Germans.
1881—F. T. Bellinghuyse confirmed Secretary of State.

THE WEATHER.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles.
Dec. 11.—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.12; at 5 p.m., 30.16. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 52 deg. and 60 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 54 per cent.; 5 p.m., 63 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., northeast, velocity 3 miles; 5 p.m., northwest, velocity 2 miles. Maximum temperature, 71 deg.; minimum temperature, 49 deg. Character of weather, 5 a.m., clear; 5 p.m., cloudy. Barometer reduced to sea level.

The Games

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Pasadena gives fair warning to all tramps who may be headed this way that she has a large pile of rock of a singularly obdurate quality, and that any Wary Wagglies who loiter in Pasadena will not be permitted to exist like the lilies of the field while that rock pile lasts.

The people, who, during the past week or ten days, have spoken of the evenings as "deucedly cold," are the same people, who, in the spring and summer time, descend upon the healthful merits of the "cold, biting weather" that easterners are favored with six months of the year.

The candidates who but a few short weeks ago were chasing all sorts and conditions of men, are now—at least those who "won out"—being themselves chased by men of all sorts and conditions, and they are, it is needless to add, learning how easily one may get too much of a good thing.

San Bernardino people are hard to kill. One of them was blown out of a mining shaft by a stick of dynamite and as soon as he hit the ground he began hunting for the man who dropped the dynamite down the shaft. Another swallowed a horse shoe nail, and a bearded man was digging it without inconvenience. It is the climate that makes the San Bernardino folks so healthy that dynamite can't kill 'em.

Mining news from Lower California and parts of Southern California, indicates a steady expansion on the part of eastern capital to develop the precious metal which is so abundant in these parts. An ore smelter is planned for San Diego. Mills and an electric plant are projected for the famous Cedros Island mines. The development of the Picoacho district is being steadily increased. At Hedges the Golden Cross mines are turning out \$30,000 to \$40,000 in bullion monthly, to say nothing of Randsburg and other districts where rich gold deposits have been developed.

The olive product of San Diego county during 1895 amounted to about 500 barrels. One of the leading ranchers in that county says that next year he expects a product of 500 barrels of olives from his ranch alone. As one of many instances of increased eastern appreciation of California olives, F. F. Adams of Fallbrook, says a New Yorker ordered one barrel of olives provided they "would keep." The olives did keep. This year the New Yorker ordered three barrels for the use of his family. Well cured olives this year were taken readily by the eastern markets. In fact, the supply was not equal to the demand.

Each year, when the person who chances to be Superintendent of Parks makes his annual report, a lot of space is devoted to the wonderful possibilities that lie dormant in the grounds of Elysian Park, and invariably the Superintendent, whoever he happens to be, grows enthusiastic in treating of the subject. Meanwhile, the park in question is frequented by the people, almost as much as Evergreen Cemetery, and the prospect of the park's becoming what it should be is apparently as remote as it ever has been. The municipal statesman who shall devise a plan to get out of Elysian Park even a small part of what is said to be in it, will earn considerable fame for himself.

AMPUTATED HIS ARM.

Details of the Accident Which Befell Charles Bell, a well known and successful business man, who performed an operation at the Good Samaritan Hospital Thursday night on Charles W. Bell, the internal revenue officer, who was accidentally shot through the right forearm near Etiwanda Thursday morning, was amputated by the shot that it was found necessary to amputate it just below the elbow.

As stated in the Times of yesterday, Bell was at the winery of Joseph Geeman on business. About noon, a drunken telegraph lineman went to the house and requested Mrs. Geeman to cook dinner for him. She refused, and he drew a revolver and began firing. The murderous wretch emptied his weapon, all the bullets going dangerously near the woman. Then he picked up a rifle. Bell, who was in the house, rushed out and seized the fellow and placed his right arm around his waist. Geeman picked up a shotgun and advanced close to the drunken man, leveled the weapon at his stomach and pulled the trigger. The heavy load of shot struck Bell in the arm, instead of striking the drunken man.

Bell was taken to Ontario, where Dr. Covert dressed his wound, and he was brought to this city and taken to the Good Samaritan Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate the arm.

Bell is a son of Maj. Horace Bell. Hotel Swindler Escapes. The police have so far obtained no clew to the whereabouts of M. Wasserman, who is charged with defrauding the Nadeau Hotel of a board bill. The warrant for the swindler was sworn out by Charles Jenkins, chief clerk of the hotel. Mr. Jenkins says there are a number of victims left by the fellow.

Go to PHOENIX AND RETURN On the Santa Fe. Tickets on sale December 11, 12 and 13, good returning until December 21. Through sleeper Sunday, 12th inst.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure, 25c.

Floral Funeral Designs. Reasonable prices. Southern California Floral Company, No. 25 South Spring street, opposite Simon Block. Morris Golderson, manager. Tel. 1218.

WATCHES cleaned, 75c; main-spring, 50c; crystals, 10c. Patton, No. 214 South Broadway.

BOOTH & BOYLSO, cut-rate undertakers, 124 South Main street; funerals at one-third former cost; hearse free of charge.

A. E. Mather, No. 213 South Spring. One-third off on everything, make or lose.

PEOPLE FROM MAINE.

Reunion of the Pine Tree State Association.

A social gathering of people from Maine who make up the local Pine Tree State Association took place at the rooms of the Friday Morning Club on Broadway last evening.

There were nearly three hundred people present when, after an hour spent in pleasant converse, adjournment was had to the festive board, and the edibles prepared were discussed by the natives of Maine. The dinner concluded, several musical selections were rendered by Mrs. Brown, Mr. Wood and Mrs. Webb. An appropriate recitation by Miss York, daughter of Judge York, was a pleasant feature of the entertainment.

Judge Enoch Knight made an address, which was listened to with attention and applauded at frequent intervals. The judge's address was completed with the following remarks: "As a conclusion of the whole question presented by the spectacle of the Pilgrim settlement on these shores, it must be fairly concluded that no other event in modern times matches it in consequence. Through natural change, doctrine and discipline were softened into that reasonable toleration which would permit unity and peace life harmonious and wholesome. From the years of exile in Holland, through every experience which followed, everywhere was taught the discipline and dignity of labor. Nowhere out of New England was ever developed such symmetry of neighborhood life, for it was built upon the true unit—the family. The genesis of our civilization is traced to the Free States government in the Netherlands and the town meetings of New England and what they stood for in the way of patient working and waiting, of patriotic purpose and of individual responsibility. The men and women who wrought out what the matured policy of the Pilgrims stood for, developed phases of character that have been the dominating influence in our civilization for two centuries. They were co-workers with Providence, and it was a hard bargain; for they had to put in all the labor and most of the capital. They could not make much of the soil, but they did make much of themselves, which was better. They created the very means and sources of growth and power. As Michael Angelo found in the very dirt of the Vatican gardens the ochres that went into his marvelous frescoes, and put into his hands till they became a secret power in his matchless work, so these men and women found the alchemy of life and found the source of whatever was at hand, making it to serve them as the very elements do."

"It is said they were narrow in belief, but all belief that has thickness must be narrow. Too many people spread out belief so thin that it is only capable of raising a crop of doubts. Our New England ancestors had the kernel of Christian truth in their belief, and that is all the most of us can ever be sure of or hope for. I confess to a feeling of pity for those people who invent and clothe with flippant phrase many of the new notions about faith and religious obligation. One man, with a sincere conviction, who will honor it, keep still about it and let it work its leaven in his life, as an example and inspiration to mankind, is worth to the world a multitude who walk in the shadow of their own conceits and fads till they become the confused and crippled victims of their own vocabulary."

"It is said these ancestors of ours were slow. Yes, they were slow; and all men who go surely go slow. No man ever yet safely trod a level or scaled a height who did not go every inch of the way with his feet upon the solid ground. They played the game of life seriously and, no doubt, selfishly; but they played it openly and fairly. They never gambled. They led earnest and productive lives, knowing that all the facts of human existence show that every unproductive life must sooner or later become a burden, and a burden upon mankind. They earned and they saved, as it was necessary and honorable to save. And it is because they earned and saved that the sons of the Puritans have carried their enterprise and thrift everywhere; have followed the sun westward over the Hudson, the Mohawk, the Alleghenies, the Mississippi, the Rockies, the Sierras, until at length, as America's greatest orator has said, 'they have mingled their voices with the soft murmur of the Pacific.'"

"But it is rather to the homes of New England that our hearts turn tonight, as we celebrate Forefathers' day. The like of them we shall never have again, not even here in this smile of a softer sky. That intense household life, with its mild amusements and its serious study, its long evenings and its few good books that were learned by heart, will never be possible when all things invite to out-of-doors and an easier life. But we must not forget our heritage. We can at least remember the old homes, with the saving grace they carry to every wanderer's heart; and, like the young prophet called to serve the new King in the new land, we can keep our windows open toward Jerusalem."

"And if for some of us there are no homes left, if they have been swept away, if there do not even remain life's last relics, a cellar and a well, we can never forget the mothers that made households dear and sacred. No other inspiration can be equal to our memory of these. They dedicated and consecrated their lives to us. Others might doubt and deny, but they never. They trusted us; they believed in us; they praised and encouraged every good deed and kissed every childish offense into everlasting forgetfulness. With unequalled courage and self-denial they lived their quiet and often hard lives, carrying immortal hope in their hearts, and the light of heaven in their eyes."

"Safe cornered by the household fire, Behind the heads of children, they found duty a shrine and the home their world. Their first solicitude, their latest prayer, their love and touch on earth were all for us, and the sweetest and sublimest faith that can ever come into these souls of ours is that, standing forth at last in the clearing light of the eternal morning, the faces of the waiting angels who hold out their arms to us shall be the faces of our mothers."

DON'T WASTE YOUR MONEY On fancy, but useless, articles for Christmas, when for less money you can secure such fancy and useful, ornamental and durable gifts from the immense stock of the Pittsburgh Aluminum Company, Christmas opening Saturday, December 12, No. 215 West Third street.

QUICKEST TIME TO A DSBURG Is via new stage road from Mojave. Supper in Los Angeles, breakfast in Randsburg. Leave Southern Pacific Company's Arcade Depot 9 p.m., arrive Randsburg 7 a.m. Fare Los Angeles to Mojave, \$2.75; Mojave to Randsburg, \$3.00.

DEAR CHILDREN: I am at the Broadway Department Store today, 12 o'clock and 5 o'clock. I have a bag of candy for you. I am a curious fellow. Come and see me. SANTA CLAUS.

Landy Free. Broadway Department Store's real live Santa Claus will give every boy or girl today of candy free at 12 o'clock and 5 o'clock today. Children come and see the only live Santa Claus in the city.

SMITH'S Dandruff Pomade cures Dandruff, falling hair and itching scalp; never fails; try before you buy. 10c. Smith Bros., 100 South Main, Fresno, Cal.

OSTRICH FARM, South Pasadena. Boas, tips and capes at producer's prices.

April Weather

in December,
in January,
on Christmas Day.

No matter when you come, compare the climate at

Hotel del Coronado

With any other spot. You MUST admit that

"CORONADO CLIMATE" Is the Finest on EARTH." Coronado Agency 200 S. Spring St.

The Rush To

PARKER'S,

For Holiday Books fully attests the fact that the public appreciate that his is the largest and most elaborate stock of books ever brought to the city. Come early and make advantageous selections.

C. C. PARKER, No. 246 S. Broadway, near Public Library.

The most complete and varied stock of books on the Pacific Coast.

BUY Gloves of a

Glove House. THE UNIQUE, 247 South Spring St.

GIFT BOOKS. New Illustrated Editions of

Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush, 175 illustrations, price, \$1.80. Auld Lang Syne, 175 illustrations, price, \$1.80.

New supply of—Sentimental Tommy at Price, \$1.35. Sweet Heart Travelers, price, \$1.35. Heart of Princess Ozra, price, \$1.35. Globes from 8 up. See our window.

Stoll & Thayer Co. Bryson Block, Cor. Second and Spring.

Special

Prices in Children's Cloaks and Jackets, Caps and Hats.

Holiday Handkerchiefs On Sale.

I. Magnin & Co., Ladies' Children's and Infants' Outfitters, 237 SOUTH SPRING ST.

Mail orders promptly filled. MYER SIEGEL, Manager.

Fit

Is everything in glasses. FIT of Lenses, FIT of Frames, FIT of Prices.

All our work FITS above conditions.

J. G. Marshall, 245 S. Spring, Established 1859, 10c for CROWN.

The most perfect Washing Powder on the market is...

SOAP FOAM

Ask your grocer for it. Comes in 5c, 15c and 25c pkgs.

Watch for the...

Coupon

That will be published in this space tomorrow. Every lady presenting one at my store between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. will receive a 25c bottle of "Dorobright," the new preparation for cleansing and polishing paint, wood or metal.

P. H. MATHEWS 238-240 S. Main St., Middle of Block, Between Second and Third Sts.

DR. LIEBIG & CO. The old reliable never-failing Specialists, established 1874. Dispensaries in Chicago, Kansas City, Montana, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

123 South Main Street. Treat private diseases of Men. Not a Dollar Need Be Paid Until Cured. CATARRH a specialty. We cure the worst cases in two to three months. GLEET of years standing cured promptly. Wasting drains of all kinds in man or woman specially treated. Examination, including Analysis, Free.

No matter what your trouble is, nor who has failed, come and see us. You will not regret it. In Nature's laboratory there is a remedy for every disease. We have it ready for you. Come and get it. The poor treated free on Fridays from 10 to 12.

123 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

It is the Purest.

Sold in 10 gallon tanks, siphons and bottles. Call at 204 S. Spring St., Wilcox B'k, and get a drink free.

Telephone 1204. W. L. WHEDON, Agent.

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123 South Main Street. Treat private diseases of Men. Not a Dollar Need Be Paid Until Cured. CATARRH a specialty. We cure the worst cases in two to three months. GLEET of years standing cured promptly. Wasting drains of all kinds in man or woman specially treated. Examination, including Analysis, Free.

No matter what your trouble is, nor who has failed, come and see us. You will not regret it. In Nature's laboratory there is a remedy for every disease. We have it ready for you. Come and get it. The poor treated free on Fridays from 10 to 12.

123 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE

J. W. ROBINSON CO. BROADWAY, Opp. City Hall.

WHOLESALE Third and Fourth Floors. Telephone Main 904. RETAIL First and Second Floors.

Millinery Bargains...

Special opportunity to buy Millinery at ONE-QUARTER, ONE-THIRD and ONE-HALF FORMER PRICES.

Silk and Plush Crown Sailor Hats, all colors, 25 cents each.

Large Assortment Children's Hats, new shades, 30 cents each.

Camel's-Hair Walking Hats, very desirable, 60 cents each.

Chenille Hats, all new, worth from one dollar fifty to three dollars. 75 cents each.

Special Values in Ostrich Feathers, Bird's Wings, every variety, At 25 cents.

Silk and Velvet Roses and Buds, three in a bunch, At 15 cents.

New Violets, Silk, Velvet, Muslin, Satin, 10 cents up.

TRIMMED MILLINERY. Ladies' Dress Hats, trimmed with Ribbons, Wings, Flowers, etc., thirty styles to select from.

Your choice \$3.00 each. Children's Hats, new goods, variety of styles and colors, Your choice \$1.00 each.

Immense reductions have been made on all imported and high class Hats to reduce stock, and meet the wants of Holiday Shoppers.

Store Closes Saturday Evenings at 9 p.m.

PILLSBURY'S BEST.

There are "Diamond Medals," "Gold Medals," "Silver Medals" (and ought to be a few "Leather Medals"), Jones's, Smith's, Brown's, Bests, but there is only one BEST OF ALL, and that is Pillsbury's. Your grocer sells it.

CROMBIE & CO., Pacific Coast Agents, LOS ANGELES.

Our 50-cent Candies Today at 40c.

It is so hard to get really good Candy! It is so easy to get the poor and stale—"You're safe at Jevne's." We offer specially for today only our Finest 50c Confections at 40c a pound. Of course you'll keep the Candy counter busy all day.

208-210 S. Spring Street, Wilcox B'ldg.

A Perfectly Natural Picture is the most liable to be a satisfactory one—that is the only kind we make.

SCHOLL & KLECKNER, Byrne Building, Broadway and Third.

Leading Photographers.

NILES PEASE, Telephone Main 338.

...Holiday Goods

Special fine line of Fancy Chairs and Rockers, Rattan Goods, Parlor Tables, Ladies' Desks, Book Cases, Smyrna, Fur, Daghestan and other Rugs. Prices Low. Call and see them.

337-339-341 South Spring Street

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123 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

It is the Purest.

Sold in 10 gallon tanks, siphons and bottles. Call at 204 S. Spring St., Wilcox B'k, and get a drink free.

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123 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

J. T. Sheward

113-115 North Spring St.

One fact for you to consider. The holiday goods we have on sale were bought to fit the exigency of the times, nothing very expensive, the assortment very much larger than usual; goods to retail for 10c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 75c and \$1, thousands of articles at these prices. Dolls of the inexpensive kinds to retail for 10c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c and \$1. It is surprising how fine the dolls are this season for the money; the manufacturers have cut their profits; we have cut ours so that dolls can be bought for one-third less than the same could be purchased for last year.

Stamped Linens and Handkerchiefs are in the same line. With each dollar purchase of handkerchiefs we present a handsome glove box free.

3250 Canes for 15c each, handsome canes; this is the best cane bargain of the season.

Cloaks, Capes and Wrappers along with a splendid line of Separate Skirts will be sold way below the market price. Each day of warm weather makes the selling more imperative; you have never seen the time you could buy a cloak or a cape at our present prices.

Infants' Bootees and Sacques at very low prices, a new assortment just in.

Table Cloths and Napkins to match; nice Towels for useful presents; we are showing special values in Black Dress Goods for the Holiday trade. We want to reduce our stock in every department. Prices are made very low, come with a small amount of money for a big supply of goods.

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Hawkes Cut Glass.

A beautiful piece of rich Cut Glass is the ideal article for presentation. It is one of the very few things that age does not mar. It is handed down the years from mother to daughter as one of the cherished possessions of the family—Our Holiday display of "Hawkes Cut Glass" offers a wide range of useful articles to choose from—Every taste can be gratified, from the desire for some little modest piece up to those of most elaborate size and richest cutting.

Montgomery Bros.,

JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

120-122 N. Spring Street.

Parry Shirt Company, No. 120 South Spring street, do not consider themselves heavy advertisers, but today they make a grand special sale of their \$5 hat for just half its regular value, \$1.50 for today only, and which is a genuine sale. They give you \$3 worth for \$1.50. Look at their hat, is what they ask, and you won't hesitate to buy if you are in need of such an article, and we all use them. Their hats are all new and up to date, and they give them to you either in suit or soft goods. Their up-to-date assortment of holiday goods smoking jackets, high-grade fancy vests, umbrellas, canes and the latest effects and large assortment of high-grade neckwear are of interest to all Parry Shirt Company, No. 120 South Spring street.

A hummer. Well, we should say so! That's what everybody will say to attend to Desmond's hat sale today. It'll cost you nothing to see it, but you'll lose a big opportunity to buy if you don't. For today Desmond has done all he can to make shopping a pleasant pastime. Here's the fool for proud satisfaction. All \$2.50 for \$1.25. This is not philanthropy on our part; it is advertising, pure and simple, designed to more thoroughly introduce to the public the merits of the "Desmond special" \$2.50 hat.

Good Samaritan Mission, 759 Upper Main street, neat and comfortable right's lodging and hearty, wholesome meals, 5 cents each for men, women, and children, and 10 cents for children, given to worthy men out of means and work until they get wages. A golden opportunity for the charitable to make a little help go far in meeting pressing need. Cash needed for the charitable work, all sorts of clothing for single men and boys and for poor families. Men will be supplied for all kinds of labor, guaranteed to be trustworthy and competent, and for very moderate wages. Address: Times Office, or Capt. J. A. Frazier, 759 Upper Main street.

A great head for seeing and striking good things will be shown by all who drop in at Desmond's hat sale today. His entire stock of winter \$2.50 hats will be placed on sale for today only at \$1.50. This is not philanthropy on his part; it is advertising, pure and simple, designed to more thoroughly introduce to the public the merits of "Desmond's special" (worth \$2.50) hat. See his two hat bargains, \$1.50 and \$2.50, at Desmond's, 120-122 N. Spring street, in Bryson Block.

First Baptist Church, Rev. J. H. Harnett will preach Sunday morning at 11 a. m. Dr. Reed will preach at 7:30 p. m. Theme: "Christ and His Crucifixion." A prelude criticizing the methods of the Parkhurst Society. All welcome.

It will certainly pay you well to see the great inducements now being offered by the Queen Shoe Store, No. 102 and 104 North Main street. Their show window display of bargains has not been equaled in this city.

Fourfold gospel meetings in Druid Hall, room 42, Downey Block, Temple and Spring streets. Gospel Tabernacle, Church, Sunday 11 a. m., and Friday, 2:30 p. m. Christian Alliance, Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.

Turkey dinner, 25 cents; French dinner, 50 cents, at Jerry Illch's, Nos. 215-221 West Third street, Sunday, December 13, from 12 to 8 p. m.

The swiftest styles in ladies' pearl, brown and black walking hats (made to sell for \$3 each) sale price today, \$1.50, at Desmond's, No. 141 South Spring street, Bryson Block.

Services at the First Congregational Church, corner Hill and Sixth streets, Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The pastor, Warren F. Day, D.D., will preach.

New store, new stock, new styles. Visit the Oak Shoe Store, No. 114 West First street, Natick House, will offer lowest prices in this city.

Modern plant, modern machinery, moderate prices at the Excelsior Laundry, No. 624 South Los Angeles street, 111 West Second.

The remains of William Bray were shipped on yesterday's overland by Kregelo & Breese to Lowell, Mass., for interment.

An invitation to all women to attend the Sunday school meeting, No. 107 North Spring street, 3:45 p. m.

Lovers of artistic china decorations should attend Miss Wagner's reception today, Byrne Block.

Special fine cabinet photos, \$1 to \$1.75 per doz. Sunbeam, 136 South Main.

See Dr. Minnie Wells, 745 South Main.

The second annual conference of the classical teachers of Southern California will be held in the High School building today.

At the meeting of the Historical Society last night, H. D. Barrows read a description of the wreck of the steamship Central America.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Montgomery will deliver a free lecture on "American Citizenship" at the Los Angeles Theater of Monday evening, December 21.

There are undelivered telegrams for G. R. A. Davis, A. N. Goudy (two), E. F. Fly, Mrs. Lee, J. H. McNeil, George E. Ketchum at the Western Union telegraph office.

PERSONALS.
O. J. Brown of Pomona is at the Nadeau.
Thomas R. Bard of Hueneme is at the Westminster.
E. E. Ball and C. S. Mason are in town from Beaumont.

F. F. Pierce and G. W. Russell of Santa Barbara are at the Hollenbeck.
Editor John Mason and wife of Pomona are guests at the Westminster.

A. G. Thurston, a business man of Providence, R. I., is at the Hollenbeck.

Among the eastern arrivals at the Nadeau are: C. A. Ingalls, Boston; Fred N. Weber, Philadelphia; and J. W. Hogan, New York.

Judge E. N. Smith of the Superior Court is confined to his home on account of illness. He is threatened with la grippe. Judge McKinley is sitting for him in Department One.

A party of tourists, consisting of J. L. McCulloch, Miss Alice McCulloch and Mrs. Jones of Marion, Ind., came in last night, and are staying at the Westminster.

Jake Rudolph and Sam Rainey, the San Francisco politicians, are still viewing the sights of Southern California. Mr. Rainey is accompanied by his wife, D. F. Sullivan and wife are also in the party.

Gen. H. A. Pierce was dangerously sick at his residence, No. 1212 West First street, since last Sunday morning, and is in such a condition that only his physicians are permitted to see him. He has been in a very dangerous condition, but prospects are that he will recover.

County Jail Arrivals.
The following prisoners were booked at the County Jail yesterday: E. F. Ryan, Harry and Fred Redmond, Charles Spence, petty larceny, San Fernando, five days; Thomas Dalland, vagrancy, Wilmington, ten days; Frank Williams, John Allen, vagrancy, Azusa, ten days; John Welch, vagrancy, Antelope, fifteen days.

Another Baseball League.

A local league of baseball clubs has been formed that will give Sunday games at Athletic Park the remainder of the season. The professional players that formerly made up the "Los Angeles" team have been parceled out among the Francis Wilson and Tufts-Lyon clubs, and this division is expected to render the games played more interesting. The Tufts-Lyon and Francis Wilsons are to meet in a game tomorrow. Knell and Whaling will be in the points for the Francis Wilsons. Ducker and Whitehead will play with the Tufts-Lyons at first base and short stop, respectively.

Licensed to Wed.
John Krampe, a native of Germany, aged 34, and Emeline Kuhrt, a native of California, aged 22; both residents of Los Angeles.

Margarito Rice, a native of Mexico, aged 25 years, and Francisca Grijalva, a native of California, aged 16 years; both residents of Los Angeles.

Ron W. Ferrell, a native of California, aged 21, a resident of Menifee, Riverside county, and Minnie A. Evans, a native of California, aged 18 years, and a resident of San Bernardino.

DEATH RECORD.
STEPHENS—On December 10, 1896, at San Gabriel, Walter B. Stephens, aged 20 years, son of William D. Stephens.

Funeral services at the Church of Our Savior, San Gabriel, Saturday, December 12, at 11 a. m.

GEORGE—At No. 1453 Union avenue, Leontine Arguello George, aged 2 months, daughter of Zac T. George, Jr., and Louisa L. George.

Interment Rosehill Cemetery. (Maryland papers please copy.)

WILBUR—In this city, December 10, 1896, Ella Chilson Wilbur, beloved wife of Curtis D. Wilbur and sister of Henry G. Chilson, aged 31 years.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

SECOND annual clearance sale now on at the Royal Jewelry Store, No. 256 Broadway. Goods at cost.

Buy Gloves of a Glove House.

MORE FOR LESS MONEY.

How can a store that sells Sheeting and Calico be good judges of gloves? Our business is all gloves; we give all our time, thought and experience to this one subject of gloves—that's the reason you can get more glove style and more glove value for less glove money at



Children's

and...

Misses' Hats.

Prices unmatched at any previous sale, and we are sure to please. Remember our

GIFT SALE

On Monday, December 14.

H. Hoffman,

Popular Price 240 S. Spring St.

Military

240 S. Spring St.

240 S. Spring St.

240 S. Spring St.

240 S. Spring St.

240 S. Spring St.

240 S. Spring St.



The Most Phenomenal

Cut...

Rate...

Prices...

Of the Period.

ING DAY

Solid Gold

Rings...

Plain or with

Genuine

Diamonds,

Opals, Tourmaline

and Pearls or

Ruby, Emerald

or Sapphire

Doubts

For Children,

Misses, Ladies

or Gents, Over

1000 to select

from.

50c for rings

worth up to \$1.50

95c for rings

worth up to \$1.50

\$1.25 for rings

worth up to \$3.00

\$3.50 for rings

worth up to \$5.00

\$5.00 for rings

worth up to \$12.50

\$7.50 for rings

worth up to \$15

\$10 for rings

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DESMOND'S,

141 S. Spring St.

MORE BARGAINS.

HATS. HATS. HATS.

Values heretofore unheard of and beyond all possible competition.

For Today Only

any \$2.50 Soft or Stiff Hat for

\$1.50.

Nothing Reserved, WE do Exactly as advertised. Any hat bought at this sale may be exchanged within a week.

We are the most daring and enterprising bargain-givers in Los Angeles. We point with pride to the great success attained at our sale of walking canes last Saturday and predict that this HAT SALE will TOTALLY eclipse ALL former efforts.

DESMOND'S,

Bryson Block.

141 S. Spring St.

CLERGYMEN AND LAWYERS TESTIFY

EUCALYPTUS LOZENGES

I have used various kinds of lozenges during twenty years of preaching, and I am confident that the Eucalyptus Lozenge is superior to the best of them. It allays inflammation and greatly improves the tone of voice. No public speaker can well afford to be without it. It is pleasant to the taste.

WALKER LEWIS, D.D. Pastor Trinity Church, Atlanta, Ga.

I have been much benefited by the use of your Lozenges, notwithstanding I have merely begun taking them. I can heartily recommend them for laryngitis, catarrh and other throat troubles; as also for sleeplessness arising from certain phases of indigestion, as they seem quite effective in that last-named trouble also.

REV. J. C. DE BRUYN KOPS, La Crosse, Wis.

CALIFORNIA EUCALYPTUS CO. It affords me great pleasure to make the following statement: I have been for more than ten years troubled with a cough and throat trouble, and have only used two boxes of your medicine, and I am greatly benefited and relieved. I therefore most cheerfully recommend the Lozenges to anyone troubled with cough, cold, hoarseness, or any throat trouble. I consider it an extremely valuable medicine. Very truly yours,

W. W. GAY, No. 38 1/2 Marietta St., Atlanta.

The above is from Col. W. W. Gay of the law firm of EDGE & GAY.



At Fort Snelling, or send 25 cents to the CALIFORNIA EUCALYPTUS COMPANY, LOS ANGELES, CAL., and a box of Lozenges will be sent you post-paid.

Hat Sale.

The Marvel will be the busiest store in town today if price forecasts count for anything. Bargains we tell of below are worthy of careful reading and practical study. These are facts and not "mere talk."

Choice of any English Felt Hat in our stock of short back, dress shapes or turbans; all colors to choose from, and today for..... 25c

Chenille Hats in tan and navy blue; sorts that we regularly sell for \$1.50; today for..... 50c

Choice of any of our Chenille Hats that formerly sold for \$1.50 to \$2.50; today for..... 98c

Buckram Frames in all the shades; choice from a big lot for..... 5c

Order by mail.

Your money back.

Cut Rate
MARVEL
MILLINERY CO.
241-243 S. Broadway.
Double Store.

[THE PUBLIC SERVICE.]

THEY DO NOT PAY UP

COMPLAINTS MADE AGAINST STREET CONTRACTORS.

Laborers Protest to the Board of Public Works and Ask for Some Sort of Relief.

FINED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT

A PASADENA MAN WHO FAILED TO PAY ALIMONY.

Koebig Loses His Damage Suit. Chinese Merchant Case Appealed. Drug Clerk Allen Found Guilty.

At the City Hall yesterday the Board of Public Works listened to the complaints of laborers against street contractors who are alleged to be delinquent in the matter of paying wages. No action was taken by the board.

The usual list of recommendations relating to street improvements was prepared by the board. Octavius Morgan has addressed the Council in a petition regarding the Brooklyn-avenue electric street-railway franchise, which he thinks should contain certain provisions.

A decision for the defendant was given yesterday by the jury in the big damage suit of Koebig against the Southern Pacific Railroad. Judge York fined George Barnett for failing to pay alimony to his former wife. The District Attorney filed notice of appeal from a new trial granted by Judge Smith in the Chew Wing Gow murder trial. Fred Jones, the alleged bank robber, has about decided to plead guilty. Dr. Schiffman was sued for wages, and Clark Shaw, the loan broker, was sued for money for false imprisonment. Drug Clerk Allen was found guilty of practicing medicine without a license, and Edward Wilson was sentenced to jail for three months. Two suits were filed against the railroad to recover money advanced on unimproved land. Judge Shaw filed an important decision in reference to mortgages.

[AT THE CITY HALL.]

THEY WANT THEIR WAGES

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS LISTENS TO A PETITION.

Claim Made by Laborers That Certain Street Contractors Have Neglected to Pay Them Their Dues—No Action Taken in the Matter.

The Board of Public Works yesterday considered the case of certain street laborers, who have petitioned the City Council to give them relief in the matter of wages due them for work performed for a certain firm of street contractors.

These laborers, represented by Richard Albright and W. R. Brodie, had the following petition before the board yesterday, which explains their case quite fully:

"About two months ago a petition was sent to your honorable body in regard to Putnam & Co., who had the contract for the improvement of Twenty-seventh street and who did not pay their employees. Your body recommended that no contracts be awarded to Putnam & Co. in the future. Among the signers of the petition were the following: J. P. McCormick, one of the bidders on Nineteenth street, and Twenty-eighth street. Said gentleman was a member of the firm of Putnam & Co., when they had the contract for Twenty-seventh street. We hope that you will protect labor from unscrupulous contractors who have no means to pay their employees, and especially any of the firm of Putnam & Co."

Several laborers spoke in support of the petition, and then declaring that he had worked hard for his money and had been robbed by the contractor. The parties mentioned in the foregoing petition were present yesterday before the board, and some warm language was used in discussing the matter. Mr. McCormick denied owing any of the men any money. The board took the matter under advisement and will investigate it before making any recommendation to the Council.

Other matters referred to the board were acted upon, as follows:

"In the matter of the petition from E. K. Green and others, in the matter of the improvement of Catalina street, recommend the same be referred to the City Attorney."

"In the matter of the specifications for the construction of macadamized streets, herewith presented, recommend the same be adopted."

"In the matter of the opening of Eighteenth street between Grand avenue and Hope street, we recommend that all proceedings be abandoned, provided the property-owners in the assessment district pay the expenses of the commissioners and the clerk, the city to pay the other expenses."

"In the matter of the abandoning of the alley in the Beaudry Water Works tract, we recommend that the ordinance herewith presented be placed upon its passage."

"In the matter of the petition from S. A. Rendall and others, asking that Eleventh street from Alvarado street to Hoover street be opened and established as a public street, we recommend the same be referred to the City Engineer to furnish the City Attorney with the necessary data for the opening of said street, the assessment district to be all property fronting upon said proposed street between Alvarado street and Hoover street, and the City Attorney instructed to present the necessary ordinance of intention."

"In the matter of the petition from David Myers and others, asking that Bauchet street be graded, graveled, curbed, sidewalked with cement sidewalk five feet wide, and sewer laid between Avila and Date streets, under the bond provisions of the Vrooman act, we recommend the City Engineer be instructed to furnish the necessary estimate of cost, and if the same exceeds the amount required by law, then to present the necessary ordinance of intention."

"In the matter of the petition from the Mateo-street and Santa Fe-avenue Street Railway Company for franchise over certain streets, we recommend the

same be referred to the City Attorney to prepare the necessary draft of ordinance, with clause inserted that the franchise shall be inoperative unless the purchaser shall build and operate said road upon Brooklyn avenue, Seventh and Ninth streets before they have any rights upon other streets where car lines are now operated; also lay rail of not less than thirty pounds to the yard, to be approved by the Street Superintendent and Board of Public Works."

"In the matter of the petition from G. A. Fudicker and others, in the matter of the boulevard between First and Sixth streets, we recommend the same be referred to the City Engineer for ordinance."

"In the matter of the petition from Bradshaw Bros., in regard to the paving of Main street at Ninth street, we recommend the Street Superintendent be directed to report to the Council the different assessments for the paving of the street, and recommend the same be adopted."

"In the protest from J. Benkert and others, protesting against the construction of a street-car line on Aliso street, we recommend the same be adopted."

"In the matter of the proposals to sidewalk College street, we recommend the bid of C. C. Merrill, Jr., at 8 1/2 cents per square foot for sidewalks be accepted, and the accompanying resolution of award adopted."

"In the matter of the proposals to sidewalk Crocker street, we recommend the bid of C. C. Merrill, Jr., at 8 1/2 cents per square foot for sidewalks be accepted, and the accompanying resolution of award adopted."

"In the matter of the proposals to improve Winona avenue, we recommend the bid of F. C. Hannon at 75 cents per lineal foot for grading and graveling, 28 cents per lineal foot for curbing, 60 cents per lineal foot for sidewalk, 60 cents per lineal foot for sewer, and 70 cents per lineal foot for crosswalks be accepted, and the accompanying resolution of award adopted."

"In the matter of the proposals to improve Hoff street, we recommend the bid of L. Brodie at 85 cents per lineal foot for grading and graveling, 30 cents per lineal foot for curb, 15 cents per lineal foot for gutter, 3 1/2 cents per square foot for sidewalk, and 80 cents per lineal foot for crosswalks be accepted, and the accompanying resolution of award adopted."

"In the matter of the proposals to improve the alley between Broadway and Main streets, we recommend the bid of F. C. Hannon at 75 cents per lineal foot for grading and graveling, 28 cents per lineal foot for curbing, 60 cents per lineal foot for sidewalk, 60 cents per lineal foot for sewer, and 70 cents per lineal foot for crosswalks be accepted, and the accompanying resolution of award adopted."

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days, but a postponement would have been necessary on account of Judge Smith's illness. He had not Judge McKinley consented to hear it yesterday. The arguments were concluded in an hour and the case given to the jury. A verdict of guilty was soon found, the court fixing next Friday morning as the date for the passing of sentence. An amusing error was caused by the foreman of the jury, for in writing out the verdict, he made it appear that the defendant had been found not guilty, and the jurors looked amazed, for they had all voted him guilty. The error was soon corrected, but the prisoner's attorney endeavored to make capital out of it and he may yet ask the release of his client on the technicality.

FIGHTING THE RAILROAD.

Patent Land Purchasers Who Want Their Money Back.

Two important suits were filed against the Southern Pacific Railroad late yesterday afternoon by purchasers of railroad land.

The plaintiffs are Emil Deutsch and the Millard Canon Water Company. The former asks for \$88.20, the amount paid out on 640 acres of land. The water company's claim is \$3072.

The suits are based on the recent decisions of the higher courts and upon the further fact that under the terms of the grant of March, 1871, the lands in question should never be lawfully patented by the United States to the defendant. The plaintiffs simply ask their money back.

GOW'S CASE APPEALED.

The Supreme Court to Wrestle with the Chinese Murder Case.

The Supreme Court will not have a struggle with the Chew Wing Gow murder case. An appeal was filed yesterday by Deputy District Attorney McCormack on behalf of the people.

Chew Wing Gow is the Chinaman who was recently convicted of the murder of Wong Chee, and who was only last week given a new trial by Judge B. N. Smith on the ground that the testimony of Miss Cordelia Tillman and others had been conflicting, and on the further ground that perjury had been committed.

The District Attorney now appeals from the decision of the Superior Court that the case be retried, and the verdict of guilty was fully justified by the evidence.

MAY PLEAD GUILTY.

The Alleged Bank Robber Fred Jones Discharged.

Fred Jones, the alleged bank robber now awaiting trial for burglary in connection with the Chase National Bank, has about concluded to get rid of the charge as quickly as possible by pleading guilty. His trial is set for next Monday in Judge Smith's department of the Superior Court.

McCarthy, his companion, will also be taken to court at the same time, though it is expected separate trials will be had.

The Sheriff is now hunting up a large number of whom there are a large number.

REPUTATION DAMAGED.

Marta Vosburgh Sues Clark Shaw for False Imprisonment.

Marta A. Vosburgh seeks revenge upon Clark Shaw, the loan broker. She has filed a complaint against him in which she asks for \$10,111 damages for false imprisonment.

The plaintiff says that on the thirteenth day of September Shaw had her arrested for a felony, that she was given a hearing before Justice Morrison and was fully acquitted. She was, however, imprisoned for eleven days, pending the hearing, all without cause, and to the injury of her personal reputation.

By the fact of her arrest being made public, many persons, she alleges, avoided and shunned her for all of which she asks for judgment in the sum of \$10,111.

DR. SCHIFFMAN SUED.

An Employee Wants Pay for Dental Services.

C. A. Covalt, a dentist, has brought suit against A. F. Schiffman, the dentist in the Schumacher block, for work done as an employee. Covalt alleges that he was employed by Dr. Schiffman at a salary of \$28 a week, and that he got only \$21 the first week, leaving \$7 unpaid. He must have then ceased work, for the plaintiff goes back to the claim and asks for the materials furnished within the last two years. He also brings in a charge for work done for Schiffman on Sunday at \$3 a Sunday, and for night work for seventy-three nights at \$3 a night. Altogether, Covalt asks judgment for \$318.50.

THREE MONTHS.

Sentence of Edward Wilson for Committing a Natural Crime.

Edward Wilson was tried yesterday in Department One of the Superior Court on a charge of attempting to commit a crime against nature. The jury was out for an hour and a verdict of guilty of assault was returned. Judge McKinley, sitting for Judge Smith, sentenced Wilson to three months' imprisonment in the County Jail.

JUDGE SHAW'S OPINION.

An Interesting Question Relative to Mortgages Decided.

An opinion was filed by Judge Shaw yesterday in the case of Worthington vs. Graves.

It was an action to foreclose a mortgage executed March 25, 1889, by L. T. Graves and Mrs. A. P. Graves to Mary A. Gaylord for \$2500, due March 25, 1892, on two parcels of land, one in Riverside county and one in Los Angeles county. The mortgagee died testate in 1891. Her will, which was duly probated, named L. T. Graves as executor without bonds, and in 1892, as executor, he executed and acknowledged a release of the mortgage on the premises of the records. The mortgage debt was never paid nor accounted for by the executor and the only consideration for the release was the substitution of other security, consisting of certain shares of the capital stock of the South Riverside Land and Water Company. The release and substitution were made without any order of court or authority from heirs, devisees or creditors.

The Los Angeles county property known as the Steel ranch property, was, after the release, conveyed by Mrs. A. P. Graves to L. T. Graves, and by him to defendant, Mrs. E. A. Sumner. Before doing so, however, he mortgaged it to J. Sayles Brown for \$4000, the money being used to pay off a prior mortgage for a like sum to M. E. Steel, given for the purchase money due on the purchase of the lots by Mrs. Graves from Steel. Mrs. Sumners, as part of the price for the land, as

[RAILROAD RECORD.]

IN THE STATE COURT.

SANTA FE RECEIVERSHIP ARGUED AT LEAVENWORTH.

Union Pacific Reorganization Committee Waiting for Action by Congress—Warrant Issued for the Arrest of a Railroad Man. Personal.

An Associated Press dispatch from Leavenworth, Kan., says the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe receivership case, which was last Monday remanded to Judge Myers' court by United States Judge Foster and Thayer, came up for argument in the District Court at Leavenworth yesterday morning. The entire case, based on the arguments of the receivers, Keeler and D. R. Hite, for the plaintiffs. In the afternoon the defendants, who are represented here by Victor Norwitz of New York, Ed Kenna of Chicago, C. N. Steery of Los Angeles, ex-Chief Justice Albert H. Horton and A. A. Hurd, began their arguments. No sensational developments arose, and none are expected. Both sides are agreed that there shall be the fullest possible discussion, and as speedy an adjustment as possible.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

Miscellaneous Driftwood Thrown Into the Courts.

CHARGED WITH PERJURY. The District Attorney yesterday filed an information against Gin Sney, charging him with perjury in having sworn to a complaint accusing Ah Gin and Lee Chee with burglary, when as a matter of fact they were innocent of any crime.

AN INSOLVENT. John Humphrey has filed a petition in insolvency. He resides at No. 1012 East Fourteenth street. His liabilities are \$264.39; assets, nil. H. G. Bonny also wants to be declared an insolvent debtor. He owes \$650, and has property valued at \$100 which is exempt.

TO QUIET TITLE. O. N. Klepper has brought suit against Daniel Lamb et al., to quiet title to lot 75 of the Lincoln Park tract, South Pasadena.

TWO DIVORCE SUITS. Ida Rizzi has filed suit for divorce from Nick Rizzi, alleging desertion. Mary J. Patterson charges her husband, James H. Patterson, with cruelty and asks a divorce.

GUILTY PEDDLERS. Justice Young yesterday found Chang May Mon and Jong Haw guilty of peddling vegetables without a license and fined them \$5 each.

EXAMINATION SET. The preliminary examination of Edward Atlee, charged with the purchase of the property for next Tuesday in Justice Young's court.

ORCHARD AND FARM

RANCHO AND STOCKYARD

RURAL LIFE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Crops and Markets.

The weather has been warmer than usual during the past few days. The late rains have left the soil in first-class condition for plowing and seeding, and have improved the pastures. There was a severe windstorm on Saturday and Sunday last, in portions of San Bernardino county, which caused some loss of oranges, and had the effect of drying the ground.

Oranges have been going forward during the past week, most of them being so far from a ripe condition that they would not meet the satisfaction of local buyers. An exception to this is a carload from Porterville, in Tulare county, which is said to have been received in a very satisfactory condition. This emphasizes the curious fact that northern fruit ripens earlier than those south of the Tehachepi.

From the northern sections of the State reports indicate that oranges have suffered somewhat from frost, but no damage has occurred up to date in Southern California, so far as can be learned.

The orange shippers have been active during the past few weeks for the purpose of endeavoring to improve their condition, and the result of their activity has been the formation of an organization known as the Fruit Growers' and Shippers' Association, which is understood to embrace practically all orange-packers in Southern California, outside of the exchange. The organization is for the purpose of keeping in check those eastern buyers who repudiate agreements after arrival of the fruit in the East, especially in cases where the market price has fallen between the day of shipment and the receipt of fruit. In such cases the shipper has been practically at the mercy of the buyer. It is now proposed that when the fruit is refused, the case shall be investigated by the association, and if it is found to be merely a case of evading a contract, the buyer will be black-listed, and can afterward only buy for cash in advance. Another object of the association is to secure uniformity in terms. The formation of this association by parties outside of the exchange is certainly a tribute to the influence of the latter organizations and to the advisability of cooperation among growers and shippers.

The season for fresh deciduous fruits, which closed in New York two weeks ago—two weeks earlier than last year—is not considered a satisfactory one by dealers. A New York dispatch has the following on this subject:

"The arrivals of California fruit at New York this season have been more than 100 per cent in excess of those of 1895, but a decrease from the 1894 record of 1163 carloads. All this fruit has been sold at auction and the season's arrivals include, in addition, perhaps fifty carloads that have gone directly in cold storage."

"While the receipts in New York this season at auction show an increase of about one hundred and fifty cars compared with last season, receipts in Chicago have been just about the same amount less than those of 1895. It is claimed by some of the receivers here that the net returns at New York were better than last year."

"Early in the season there were a number of experimental shipments, chiefly peaches, plums and pears, to London, all going in the steamers of the American line steamer to Southampton and thence by express freight trains to London. The results were fairly good. Most of the peaches that were sent abroad were in half boxes of twenty pounds. On this account cable reports were somewhat misleading in that they made the trade who thought the prices quoted, say 6s. to 8s., were for ordinary boxes of forty pounds, while they actually were for smaller boxes."

"Taking the season altogether it can hardly be considered satisfactory. Although the haul is very long—nearly three thousand miles over mountains and plains—it seems clear that lower freight rates are needed in order that producers may make a fair interest on their investments in the future."

"Cherries did well as a rule, and apricots were also fairly successful, though no large quantities were received. The season in peaches was a disappointment, prices ruling low and naturally so in view of the large crop of this fruit in Maryland and Delaware. Some cars of California peaches late in the season did very well, however, but as a general thing the season in this fruit was very unsatisfactory."

"For Bartlett pears prices were exceedingly low, although, taken as a whole, the condition of the fruit was never better. Prices ranged from \$1.20 to \$1.50 per box of forty pounds, net, during most of the season, and when it is remembered that freight and refrigerator rates are about \$1. while boxes, paper, nailing, loading, commission, etc., make at least 25 cents more, it will be seen that the unfortunate owner of fruit on the Pacific Coast virtually got nothing back."

"Plums and prunes did very well, although the prices were not high. In grapes, with which the season ended, prices were fairly good, although the rains in California affected the keeping qualities, so few large lots arrived here absolutely sound. Double crates of the various varieties ranged from \$2.50 to \$2, while single crates sold chiefly at 90 cents to \$1.25."

"Full quotations of local produce will be found on the commercial page. Eggs and butter have been weak. Choice potatoes are scarce and command a good price."

The Santa Monica Forestry Station.

Much having been said of late of the State Experimental Forestry Station near Santa Monica, the agricultural editor of The Times, accompanied by S. R. Henderson of the paper, recently paid a visit to this place, which is located about three miles north of Santa Monica, in Rustic Cañon, a short distance from the beach. The house of the foreman, J. H. Barber, is picturesque, located on a bench of land facing the mouth of the cañon. From the cottage there is a very fine view, looking down across the cañon over the ocean, with Catalina Island in the distance.

The grounds of the station cover about twenty acres. It has been aptly termed a "three-story ranch." One part of the land is in the cañon, another part, where the cottage is located, is on a bench of land, and the rest is on a still higher plateau. The soil is fertile, but contains a large

amount of gravel and rocks, which makes the cultivation difficult. The land is mostly devoted to testing the eucalyptus tree, of which there are between fifty and sixty varieties, planted about eight years ago, when the station was first started. It is highly interesting to note the great difference between the various specimens of this useful tree. Many of them differ in the character of the leaves, the bark, the flowers, the seeds, as well as in the methods of growth. Some have silver gray leaves, others leaves of a very dark green hue, darker than the blue gum, some having smooth bark, while others have a very rough spongy bark, which can be easily peeled off, and would apparently form a good material in which to pack fruit. The leaves of some varieties are very small and narrow, while others are broad and limby, like a weeping willow.

There is a great variety of flowers among these eucalyptus trees, the blossoms running through all shades of red, pink, yellow and greenish white. Butterflies were swarming around the free trees in blossom. Some of the trees have seed pods not larger than a pin head, while in other cases they are an inch in diameter. Several varieties exude a large amount of resinous gum from the trunk. One noteworthy variety of the eucalyptus has a leaf with a strong perfume, resembling that of the rose geranium. It seems as if it would be a profitable business to distill this perfume for the market.

A number of other trees are raised at the station, but the eucalyptus having been made a specialty when the establishment was first started, the study of this tree has been kept up. There is certainly plenty of room for an extension of this investigation, as the eucalyptus is without doubt the most valuable tree that has ever been introduced into California. Hitherto, the utilization of the tree in this State has been confined to burning the blue gum variety for fuel. In Australia many varied uses are made of the different varieties, including telegraph poles, piling, furniture, etc.

J. H. Barber, the foreman of the station, to whom a letter of introduction from Prof. Hilgard was provided, is a courteous and affable gentleman, who is evidently not only thoroughly versed in his profession, but takes a warm interest in it. He readily pointed out all the interesting features of the station, and explained the work pursued there. There has been some unreasonable criticism of the fact that visitors are not permitted to gather specimens and carry them away. This is in accordance with the regulation of the university, and printed notices to the same effect are posted at various points in the grounds. It is evident that if the general public were permitted to pluck and carry away anything that should strike their fancy in the grounds, there would soon be little of plant life left. One variety of eucalyptus, which is noted for the beauty of its scarlet blossoms, is now surrounded by a barbed-wire fence. It shows a broken limb, from which a "scientist" from Los Angeles coolly broke off a large branch and carried it away. Those who desire to study any of the trees growing at the station can always secure specimens of the leaves and flowers by application to Mr. Barber. It seems that the various bodies in Los Angeles which, recently passed resolutions protesting against the manner in which the Santa Monica station is conducted, have done so well to have first investigated the matter, instead of merely taking the word of a person who appears to be most unreasonably prejudiced against everything pertaining to the State University.

The amount available for the use of the station is altogether inadequate. The State has only \$2500 a year to expend on the two stations at Santa Monica and at Chico, in Butte county. Out of the \$1250 must come the salary of the foreman, the keeping of a horse, cost of seeds, etc., and payment of any help that is necessary. Mr. Barber is consequently unable to keep a man at work all the year round. It is remarkable that so much is accomplished with such a very small amount of money. The State Forestry Commission was in existence. Then there was money to "throw at the birds." Perhaps that is what was done with it, for certainly there was very little showing made for the large amount expended by that free and easy body. One of the assets left by them is the cottage in which the foreman of the station resides. It would be glad to take a contract to build for less than \$1000. It is, however, charged to the State at the year's sum of \$3700. Perhaps this fact accounts in some measure for the large number of champagne bottles that were found in the back yard when the successor of the commission came to clean up the premises.

The Santa Monica station is an interesting place, and well worthy of a visit. Visitors must, however, remember to follow the advice to little boys when they go out to dinner, "to eat all they can, but not carry anything away in their pockets." That is to say, they may examine and admire the trees to their heart's content, but they must not attempt to carry them away piecemeal.

A Valuable Food Plant.

Among the new food plants that have been introduced in California of late is one known as the pigeon pea. It is a native of the West Indies, the botanical name being *Cajanus indicus*. It grows from the seed to a tree fifteen feet high at three years of age, bearing a bean of peculiar shape, about two inches in length, the seeds of which in the West Indies are used by all classes of people as an article of food, more especially in soups of all kinds.

The pigeon pea has been thoroughly tested in California for three years. It is an evergreen, a rapid grower, and not only useful but ornamental, hav-

ing a high-colored and fragrant bloom, and beautiful foliage, somewhat resembling that of the acacia. The tree bears at a year old from the seed. It yields two crops annually, one of them being lighter than the other.

The tree was propagated by W. G. McMullin and specimens may be seen at Jerome Caldwell's.

Pomona Olives.

Olives of very fine quality are being packed in Pomona this year. Some put up by L. F. Weaver of that place are equal to anything in the line of pickled olives that have been seen in Los Angeles. J. S. Calkins of Pomona writes that parties who are buying for the eastern market have been there contracting for all the pickled olives they can secure, and have obtained the bulk of the crop even before it is gathered. This tends to confirm the statement frequently made by The Times that for some years to come the olive-growers of this section will not be able to supply the demand for pickled olives, not to speak of the market for olive oil. There is little doubt that within a few years the olive industry of Southern California will be second in importance only to orange-growing among the horticultural industries of the State.

Notes from the Forestry Station.

John H. Barber, in Garden and Forest: Eucalyptus Corymbosa.—Two specimens of this eucalypt, the bloodwood tree of Australia, are now in bloom here for the first time. The better one is a handsome, symmetrical tree thirty feet in height, with a spread of fourteen feet, and a trunk diameter (one foot from ground) of eight inches, representing a growth of eight years from the seed. The leaves are ovate-lanceolate, slightly sickle-shaped, glaucous, a rich dark green in color, paler beneath, with a conspicuous white midrib. They resemble somewhat the leaves of the sugar-gum, *E. corymbosa*, but are larger, more symmetrically-shaped, and differently and more finely veined. The new leaves are light yellowish green, with dark green veining, and very attractive; the leaf-stalks and young branchlets are dull crimson. The few-flowered umbels, a conspicuous white blossoms are borne in large, showy, rather loose, corymbose panicles on the ends of the branches, giving the tree a most ornate appearance. The outer layer of the bark is deciduous in small, thin flakes, exposing the under layer, which is red-brown, smooth and finely fissured. As an ornamental tree *E. corymbosa* ranks with the best of the eucalypti. Economically, it is of especial value in Southern California for bee pasturage at this season of the year, when bee feed is scarce. Its timber, however, according to Australian authorities, is not of much value, the amount of kino it contains, being the popular name of bloodwood.

Parkinsonia Aculeata.—In November fields a few flowers and not a few buds still lingering on this strikingly attractive plant, after a blooming season lasting all through the long California summer. Ours is a spreading, shrubby specimen, about five feet in height. Its curious, bright green, bipinnate leaves, are very pinnate, long, needle-like, winged pinnae from six to eighteen inches in length, and numerous tiny, oblong-lanceolate leaflets, give it a very graceful appearance. This effect is heightened by the slender, loose racemes of bright yellow, stellate flowers on slight, but rigid, yellowish green peduncles. Botanically remarkable are the short, thick petioles, each ending in a stout, sharp spine, and with two smaller, stipular spines at its base. When the pinnae have fallen away, the petiole persists as a formidable spine, constituting a most ornate appearance. A horrid combination in striking contrast with the airy elegance of the general effect of this charming plant.

Hakea Laureola.—This high, blunt overlooking the station to the west is a fine, bushy specimen of this most ornamental tree, at present in full bloom. The umbellifer, deep red, and white, globular flower-heads, borne in lavish profusion all over the tree, and well set off by the dull-green foliage, produce a striking effect. This tree is succeeding well on the adobe soil of the mesa lands. Planted some ten years ago, it is now ten feet in height, forming a compact bushy tree eight feet in diameter. It has bloomed and borne seed for several years.

Live Stock.

Mr. Rarey, the tamer, said that almost every wrong act of a horse is caused by fear, excitement or mismanagement, and that one harsh word would increase the pulse of a nervous horse ten beats a minute. Leland Stanford discharged any man who swore at his horses.

Rations.

(San Francisco Chronicle.) A "ration" in stock feeding has now come to mean an allowance of food selected and combined with reference to some definite results from its consumption. It is exact knowledge, so much as we are able to apply to feeding. The principles upon which rations are scientifically compounded are simple. In the first place, the constant waste of animal tissue must be made good. This requires protein, which, being interpreted, means the first thing needed. Next the animal must be maintained, which is done by the carbohydrates and fats. After the animal machine is provided for, the excess of food should be turned into marketable products, as butter and cheese, or power. If the animal itself is to be eaten, the art of feeding consists in so combining the ration that as much as possible of what is consumed shall be changed into meat. Success in feeding means getting the largest possible return from a given amount expended in feedstuffs. The ability to do this depends upon a thorough knowledge of what the animal requires and of what the different feedstuffs contain. This knowledge is part of a modern farmer's trade.

The Dairy.

The startling fact is disclosed by a committee of investigators that a few years ago the United States exported annually \$18,000,000 worth of cheese, while Canada exported only \$3,150,000 worth. Last year Canada exported \$12,600,000 worth, while the United States exported only \$3,000,000 worth. This enormous loss has been inflicted on America by two things—filled cheese and slaughter-house butter. They have destroyed confidence in the honesty of American dairy products abroad, and have begun the work at home. Last year \$4,600,000 worth of cheese was imported into the United States, much

POULTRY

On the Atlantic farm, Long Island, the ducks are put into the fattening pens when about six weeks of age and fed two-thirds meal and the remainder one-third middlings and greens. About one-seventh or one-eighth the amount of meat scraps are added. When five pounds in weight the ducks are marketed.

Make the Hens Lay.

(Montreal Herald and Star.) Flocks that have been so kindly treated that the members thereof rely upon their regular daily supply from their owner, will never give satisfaction in egg production until heroic remedies are applied, and the sooner that is done the more time will be saved. Hens that have been well fed are too fat to lay. Their combs will be bright and red, and they may appear thrifty, but when they are very fat the owner will wait quite a while before he will get many eggs from them. There is but one course to pursue, and that is to cut off the supply of food until the hens are willing to work. A hen that is fat will not starve until the stored fat on her body is utilized, as this reserve of warmth is just so much carbonaceous food in the form of fat. Begin by giving no food at all. For a day or two the hens will insist on your supplying them. At the end of two days scatter a gill of millet or rape seed in the litter. Hunger will induce them to work. Withhold the food for a week or ten days or until they have lost weight. They will then have concluded that they must work, and by then feeding them judiciously they will begin to lay and continue to do so if properly cared for.

GENERAL AGRICULTURE

The change of administration in the United States will probably open up several new and profitable fields to the American farmer. Among other products which it is proposed to protect are sugar, flax and silk. By devoting more land to the culture of such products as sugar and flax, two good things will be accomplished. In the first place, a large amount of money that now goes abroad will be kept at home, and then, the surplus of grain not wanted here, it will be possible to obtain better prices for it in the home markets.

Why Fertilizers Fail.

(Farm and Fireside.) Instances occur so often where satisfactory results are not obtained with fertilizers that the faith of many farmers has been shaken in them. The mere fact that the putting on of so many pounds of plant food does not double or treble the yield of the crop should not be taken as an indication that fertilizers do not pay. Various influences have to be considered, and often one of them may be powerful enough to avert success. The most common of these are: First, a poor physical condition of the soil; second, applying fertilizers which are not properly balanced in plant food ingredients; third, applying fertilizers too late.

Every farmer ought to know that a crop will give the best when the plant-food ingredients are presented to it under the most favorable circumstances. Fertilizers put into the soil must pass into a liquid condition before they can be absorbed by the plants; if, however, by neglect of cultivation the soil is in poor condition—the growth of the roots and they can neither absorb nor retain the moisture necessary to plant growth and quite naturally fertilizers cannot show their desired effect.

Plants are like animals in the matter of feeding; if they do not get their food in the right shape or in the necessary quantities it is only natural that they will not reach a full development. The three essential ingredients which are usually fed to plants in the shape of commercial fertilizers are phosphoric acid, nitrogen and potash. These ought to be combined in such proportions as to fully satisfy the demands of the growing crop. Some plants, though, require more of one of the ingredients than they do of the other. A brand of fertilizer for instance which would give good results upon wheat would not be suitable for potatoes because the feeding capacity of these two crops is not the same. Nitrogen feeds the growth of foliage, while phosphoric acid and potash assist in the development of grain and fruit. Fruit fertilizers therefore should contain large quantities of phosphoric acid and potash. A little thought and experience and experimenting, however, would be of more service to the individual farmer than any advice that can be given in an article.

Probably more failures occur through late application of fertilizers than through any other cause. If fertilizers are applied at planting time and a dry season follows the chances are 16 to 1 that a failure will result. A plant needs a good start and in order to get this the fertilizers ought to be well disseminated throughout the soil and in such a condition as to be readily available to the young crop. Numerous instances occurred during the past season where fertilizers were drilled in at planting time and at the harvest time remained in the soil in a dry condition. Of course no benefit was obtained in such cases and the yields were actually decreased.

A good plan is to broadcast the phosphoric acid and potash some weeks before planting and work them into the soil, then the nitrogen can be put on as a top dressing later. There is no danger of injury to the seed by this plan and at the same time the fertilizers have a chance to penetrate to the force of the custodian of the soil that gentlemen can be absorbed by the growing crop.

Civil Service Examination.

The United States Civil Service Commission will hold an examination at the postoffice in this city commencing at 9 a. m. on January 5, 1897, to establish a register of eligibles from which certification may be made for filling a vacancy in the position of fireman in the force of the station of the public building. The salary of this position is \$720 per annum. The subjects of the examination will be orthography, penmanship, copying, letter writing, arithmetic and practical questions. The examination will be of an elementary character, such as any person can pass who has had a common-school education, and is familiar with the duties of the position.

Persons desiring to compete should apply to W. F. Bowen, the secretary of the board of examiners, at the postoffice in this city, for an application blank, and file their applications with that gentleman at the earliest date practicable.

SUNSET LIMITED

In its matchless magnificence, East-bound every Sunday and Wednesday. Low fares, no extra charge. Quickest time across the continent. For particulars any agent Southern Pacific Company, or general office, No. 23 South Spring street.

DO YOU REMEMBER

When you couldn't get a Business Suit for \$10? You just ought to see what we have placed in prominence at that unruly figure. Rest a minute and look at them. You will think twice if you do.

Our Magic Lanterns For Boys

Given free with every purchase of \$5 or more in Boys' Department. In Knee Pant Suits, anywhere from \$2.50 to \$5.00, you'll strike it rich, and on the little Cape Overcoats, from \$3.50 up to \$8.00, we are entertaining the many.

And Our Men's Overcoats

Are in order for you at \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00, and all the way up to the finest made as high as \$45.00. [You ought to see that Forty-five.]

Hubert Smith

101 North Spring St.

201-203-205-207-209 WEST FIRST STREET.

First Baking Powder Made

PRESTON & MERRILL'S

Never fails to make light and wholesome Bread Cake or Pastry



Perfectly Pure The Standard for the past Fifty Years

Best In The World

GEO. A. FISHER, Pacific Coast Agent, 109 California St., San Francisco

FREE BUTTONS.

AN ELEGANT BUTTON FREE with each package of



SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A COLLECTION OF BUTTONS WITHOUT COST.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, Monograms, Crests and Calling Cards, ENGRAVED, The Webb-Edwards-Peckham Co Stationers and Engravers, 28 SOUTH SPRING ST.

LOTS 25x120 ft TO ALLEY. On 8th, 9th and 10th Sts. near Central Ave. car line. \$300, \$325, \$350, \$375. Terms—\$25 cash and \$10 per month. We charge no interest on deferred payments. RICHARD ALTSCHUL, Sole agent Alexandre Weill Trust, 408 S. Broadway.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

Without the use of gas, chloroform, cocaine or any other dangerous drug. From one to thirty-two teeth extracted at one sitting without any bad after effects.

Safest and best method for elderly people and persons in delicate health and for children.

ONLY 50c A TOOTH.

Schiffman Method Dental Co., Rooms 22 to 25, 107 North Spring St.

Nicoll TAILOR Famous Beats

Our imitators of the day. See our new selection and be convinced.

134 S. Spring St.

All garments made on the premises.

FOR SALE. the finest deciduous FRUIT RANCH in San Ana Valley; best varieties peaches, plums, pears, loquats, in large quantities, other fruits and walnuts in smaller quantities. 53 acres, fine modern house and barn. Price very reasonable. Apply to CHAS. P. TAYLOR, ORANGE, CAL.

Silverware. Special advance Holiday Sale. THE HAVILAND, South Broadway.

Diamond Dyes. The new Dry Goods Store, N.E. Cor. Main and Second Sts.

MILLIONS IN IT.

A MINNESOTA MAN AND HIS VENEZUELA CONCESSION.

Donald Grant, Railroad Contractor, Speaks of His Possessions Which are in Part on Territory Disputed by Great Britain.

Donald Grant of Faribault, Minn., is visiting in Santa Monica. He is a prominent railroad contractor in the Northwest, and is the principal owner of a concession embracing 14,000,000 acres of land in Venezuela. He has installed his family in winter quarters in the city by the sea, and will in a few days return to his Minnesota home.

"The concession was obtained from the Venezuelan government in 1883 by an American mining engineer named C. C. Fitzgerald," said Mr. Grant in reply to a question from a Times reporter yesterday. "Fitzgerald had been operating some gold mines south of it previously to that time. The concession granted certain privileges, and was encouraged by the government as a means of promoting immigration.

"The matter ran on for about twelve years, and although the concession was not forfeited, the affairs connected with it became somewhat complicated. Early in 1895 I arranged to take charge of these affairs with a view to straightening them out, and in January of that year I visited Venezuela to get a renewal of the concession, which renewal was granted at a meeting of the Cabinet held the following June. It was required that there should be immediate colonization, and this requirement has been complied with by the expenditure of some \$100,000 in the past year, and the territory embraced within the concession is about 100 miles wide by 100 miles in length. It lies on both sides of the Orinoco River, extending from the mouth of the stream nearly 200 miles inland. Its southern boundary is the Imataca Mountain range. All kinds of woods grow in tropical latitudes are abundant in this territory, and many kinds of fruits grow there in great profusion. The iron supply is virtually unlimited, and at the same time is at places from which it may be conveniently shipped. The Orinoco River is navigable for deep-water vessels for about 450 miles from its mouth, and at several points smaller streams, which are also navigable, flow from it and follow other courses to the ocean. From a point about 100 miles up stream extending over 30 miles further up the south bank is an immense bed of iron ore, said to be 80 per cent. pure iron. Near this deposit of ore is Tortola Island, eight miles wide and forty miles long, which is above high water, and all prairie, save for a border of timber about forty feet wide all around it.

"From a point near this island we have had a prospecting party running a line southeasterly toward the Imataca Mountains. The party has been in the field for several months, and only six miles from the river found a mountain of iron ore one and one-half miles across, three and one-half miles long, and supposed to be 1600 feet high. Deep-water vessels, you will remember, can get within six miles of that mountain.

"In running the line the party found trees all the way from two to eight feet in diameter. Good prospects for gold are reported along the foothills of the Imataca Mountains. There are great opportunities in this territory for raising coffee and cocoa."

A small part of the land covered by the concession extends over the Schomburg line, and into the territory over which arose the recent dispute between the United States and Great Britain. Regarding this part of the concession Mr. Grant politely expressed a desire not to be interviewed.

UNITY CHURCH FAIR.

Tables Filled with Pretty Things—A Large Attendance.

The annual sale given by the ladies of Unity Church opened yesterday in the Muskegon Block, with a most gratifying rush of business. The tables down either side of the room, which are loaded with pretty and desirable articles, were surrounded all yesterday afternoon and evening with an enthusiastic throng of purchasers.

The linen table, which contains a beautiful array of embroideries, is presided over by Mrs. J. M. Hale, assisted by Mmes. Lillie Kimball, B. H. Williamson, E. H. Hewitt, McCullough and Smith.

At the china table, where may be found exquisitely-decorated ware, Mrs. C. S. Greene presides, assisted by Mmes. S. W. Carreton, John Bloeser, Harry Veazie, R. Hopperstead and Miss Wagner.

One of the prettiest tables is that occupied by the dolls, which is presided over by a huge Japanese umbrella, from the points of which hang tiny Japanese dolls, between which ropes of similar swing to the corners of the table, where they are caught with clusters of pink carnations. The fascinating array of handsomely gowned dolls is presided over by Mrs. Arthur Hughes Braly, assisted by Mrs. Jack Jevne and the Misses Flora Howes, Ione Parsons and Alice L. Boyce.

The paper table, which contains some lovely tissue paper, lamp shades and other articles, sepia and water-color sketches and artistic portfolios, is presided over by Miss Maurice, assisted by Mmes. G. C. K. Thompson, C. T. Parsons and Miss Minnie Welke.

The fancy table is in the charge of Mrs. J. M. Boyle, assisted by Mmes. C. W. Seams, A. B. Blake, K. F. Paulin, Thomas Pascoe and Miss Josephine Dryden.

At the apron and bag table are Mmes. Sara Riehl, A. S. Marshall, Worden, Brown and Miss Carrie Corger. The candy table is presided over by Mrs. Lidgerwood and Miss Marie Funk. The preserves are in the charge of Mmes. Locke, M. J. Lloyd and F. M. Sterling.

The prettily-decorated refreshment tables, where coffee and sandwiches, ices and cakes may be found, are presided over by Mmes. Higgins, Matthews, Van Sciever, Stuenkel and Witherill. The sale will close this evening.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

Practical Charity Approved by Bishop Montgomery.

That most sensible of aids to the needy known as the Good Samaritan Mission, is gaining friends and supporters every day. Opened for the first time in midsummer the mission, under the able management of Capt. J. A. Frazier, has given food and lodging to hundreds of men out of money and out of work.

The exquisite cleanliness and business-like methods enforced by Capt. Frazier have tended to restore and preserve the self-respect of the unfortunate men who have found it a haven of refuge in their distress. Even though the sum paid for food and bed is but nominal, the fixed prices distinctly a payment for value received, and is always paid sooner or later. There is nothing in this practical charity to humiliate or pauperize those who reap the benefit.

All charitable organizations in the city cordially endorse Capt. Frazier's work, and all churches give it praise. The following letter from Bishop Montgomery speaks for itself:

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 10, 1898. Capt. J. A. Frazier—Dear Sir: Father Adam and myself were much impressed, in our recent visit to the Good

Samaritan, at the practical charity you are doing in furnishing beds and meals to unemployed men at rates so low.

If a work of the kind could be so assisted as to reach the worthy, and tide them over times of distress until they could obtain employment, it is one worthy of the support of all who are able to help it, and would serve to keep honest men from despair and crime. Yours very truly, GEORGE MONTGOMERY, Bishop of Los Angeles.

A SMALL GRIST.

Little Business Done in the Police Court.

Edward Milner, who was arrested on a charge of passing bogus checks, was arraigned before Justice Owens in the Police Court yesterday, and his examination was set for December 12.

Charles Sears was arraigned on a charge of burglary and his examination was set for December 14.

Lena Douglas was to have had her preliminary examination on a charge of robbery, but it was postponed until December 15.

Fred Krautz was arraigned on a charge of grand larceny, and his examination was set for December 15.

Ah Luey was found guilty of disturbing the peace, and was fined \$5.

Mr. Rainey of San Francisco. Sam Rainey, the well-known Democratic boss of San Francisco, accompanied by Fire Chief Sullivan of the same city, arrived in this city yesterday.

The gentlemen profess to be in Los Angeles on no mission of especial significance, but will remain here until next Tuesday, or until the conference of Assemblymen at the Chamber of Commerce next Monday is over.

DEAR CHILDREN: I am at the Broadway Department Store today, 12 o'clock and 5 o'clock. I have a lot of candy for you. I am a curious fellow. Come and see me. SANTA CLAUS.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

BUTTERFLIES.

Interesting Exhibit Now in the Chamber of Commerce.

Thoroughly artistic and charming is one of the latest exhibits placed in the Chamber of Commerce. It is a frame containing hundreds of rare butterflies, arranged in quaint patterns like a mosaic against a white background, under glass. The picture is the property of I. Dinger of Alhambra, a German naturalist who has made butterfly lore a life study.

These brightly-winged beauties are collected from all corners of the United States, and show every shade of brilliant and delicate coloring. Some are almost black, with an iridescent luster on the wings, others show the softest of tawny shades and still others are striking black and gold. One delicate beauty has large wings of the palest green, of a texture like fairy silk. Another is pure white, and another still shows shadings of shimmering pearl. Some resemble flowers, having wings like pink and white rose petals, others like pansies, others spread delicate pointed pinions like the uncurled petals of Neapolitan violets.

The designs are myriad, tiger-markings and autumn-leaf shades being among some of the prettiest in the frame. This exhibit is one of the chief beauties of the Chamber of Commerce.

Donations of such objects as readily as ever. Lewis Walker of Ventura has contributed a splendid display. Mr. Walker is widely known as one of the most successful growers of deciduous fruits in the county, and the present exhibit is fully up to the standard which has won him many a prize. He shows five varieties of pears, and four of apples, Hachiya persimmons, English medlars and tangerines.

The Covina Citrus Association contributes a box of fine Washington navel oranges.

C. W. Leffingwell of Placentia sends in some beauties of navel oranges, and J. C. Shorer of Ventura swells the display by a lot of Hachiya persimmons.

A case of corn and citrus fruits has been sent from the Chamber of Commerce to the State Board of Trade.

The King of Pills is Beecham's—BEECHAM.



A Spoonful

in a cup of boiling milk makes instantly a delightful, invigorating and nourishing beverage. Its health-giving, flesh-forming qualities, make

Ghirardelli's Cocoa

more of a food than a drink. The natural richness of the Cocoa bean preserved in a highly concentrated form, in a convenient shape for instant use.

32 cups 25c. At all Grocers.

Buy a Hat Today

It makes no difference what kind of a Hat you want you will find the best assortment right here. I am the only man in town who shows the Knox Hat, which is the best Hat made in the world. Don't pay \$3.50 or \$4 for a Hat, because I am selling \$3.50 and \$4 hats at \$2.50

Siegel The Hatter, Under Nadeau Hotel.

They Don't Do It.

We say to every woman, get the best you can. If there is another store hereabouts that offers more stylish Hats than we, we can't expect you to buy of us. But the truth is that no other store equals our style or low prices when it comes to Trimmed Hats.

LUD ZOBEL & CO., The Wonder Millinery, 219 South Spring Street.

Eat well and save by trading with the only Cash Grocers Cline Bros, 142-144 N. Spring St.

The Surprise Millinery, Wholesale and Retail, 242 South Spring St.

STRIKE WHILE THE IRON IS HOT

Buy WHEN Prices are the Lowest! Buy WHERE Prices are the Lowest! Buy Where Qualities are the BEST! Anything purchased of us today will be delivered FREE OF CHARGE on Christmas Day to any address in the city, if so desired.

Two Special Sales Today

From 6:30 p.m. to 10 p.m.---Evening Sale.

Johnson & Murphy's Men's High-class Footwear—All \$5.00 to \$6.00
Finest French Calf Congress and Lace Shoes, all latest styles, for only.....

\$3.89

Men's Finest Grade Soft and Stiff Hats—Any \$2.50 Stiff or Soft Hat in the house will be sold for only.....

\$1.89

Boys' Laundered "Star" Waists—Any \$1.00 White or Fancy Percalé Laundered Shirt Waist will be sold for only.....

69c

150 doz. Men's 50c Neckwear—Everything in the line of the latest styles of the best 50c grade of Neckwear will be sold for.....

19c

These Special Bargains All Day Long.

Men's High Class Clothing

On Special Sale Today.

Single-breasted, round-cut and double-breasted square-cut Sack Suits, in the very latest fancy overplaid patterns, in warranted all-wool Scotch Cheviots. Vests have fly fronts and stylish flap pockets. They are positively regular \$15.00 suits. Reduced for Today's Special Sale to only.....

\$10.19

Men's High Class Overcoats

On Special Sale Today.

Handsome tan, light brown and snuff colored imported patent beaver, and navy blue, imported patent beaver with raw edge and Italian cloth lining and swell velvet collars. They are warranted positive \$15.00 values. Reduced for Today's Special Sale to only.....

\$9.39

An extra special today in young men's suits for knock-about purposes. We've these in all sizes from 14 to 19 years, and for today only we'll sell them, the entire suit, coat, vest and pants, for only.....

\$1.59

Young Men's High Class Clothing.

On Special Sale Today.

Round-cut, single-breasted Sack Suits of navy blue, imported, all-wool Serge; elegant dress suits for young men 14 to 19 years. They are actually \$15.00 values. Reduced for Today's Special Sale to.....

\$8.29

Young Men's High Class Clothing.

On Today's Special Sale.

Single-breasted, round-cut Sack Suits, made of blue steel Oxford mixture Cheviots. A suit for every-day wear that can never be bought under \$7.50. Reduced for Today's Special Sale to only.....

\$4.19

Boys' Reefer Suits

On Special Sale Today.

A particularly fine quality of black, and guaranteed strictly all-wool twill Cheviot, for little boys 3 to 8 years old. These are positive \$6 values. Reduced for Today's Special Sale to only.....

\$2.89

Boys' High Class Clothing

On Special Sale Today.

Boys' double-breasted Knee Pant Suits, for best and Sunday wear; all ages, 5 to 15 years; extra fine all-wool Cheviots, with Italian cloth lining. Reduced from \$5 the suit for Today's Special Sale to only.....

\$3.29

Boys' Knock-about Suits on Special Sale Today to only.....

89c

Boys' Knee Pants, the regular 50-cent kind, for only.....

39c

Boys' Riveted Bib Overalls on Special Sale Today for only.....

19c

Men's 25-cent Suspenders on Special Sale Today, for only.....

9c

Boys' Reefer Coats

On Special Sale Today.

Bought to sell for a \$10 note; they're the best quality of all-wool imported Beaver, but they were not as they should have been, so we offer them for Today's Special Sale for only.....

\$3.19

Children's 25-cent Hosiery.

On Special Sale Today.

Guaranteed absolutely fast and stainless black, with double-derby-ribbed knees and high spliced heels, in all sizes from 5 to 10, selling all over this town at 25 cents per pair; reduced for Today's Special Sale, 4 pairs for only.....

49c

The Greatest Shoe Sale

Ever Offered in the City of Los Angeles.

Our Shoe Department will be packed today with eager buyers; Jacoby Bros. guarantee backs the quality; let the prices speak for themselves; if you need shoes, or if you intend them for Christmas giving, buy your footwear today, and buy it here: Children's real India Kid, spring heel Shoes, with patent leather tips, sizes 8 1/2 to 11; regularly worth \$1 per pair; reduced for Today's Special Sale to only.....

59c

Sizes 12 to 2, worth regularly \$1.25 per pair; reduced for Today's Special Sale to only.....

69c

Children's and Misses' Shoes

On Special Sale Today.

Genuine Oil Grain, Pebble Goat Button Shoes, with spring heels and patent A. S. T. tips, sizes 6 to 8, worth and regularly sold for \$1.25; reduced for Today's Special Sale to only.....

79c

Sizes 8 1/2 to 12, worth and regularly sold for \$1.50 per pair; reduced for Today's Special Sale to only.....

89c

Sizes 12 1/2 to 3, worth and regularly sold for \$1.75; reduced for Today's Special Sale to only.....

\$1.09

Infants' Dongola Kid, patent leather tips, Button Shoes, sizes 3 to 5, worth and regularly sold for 75c; we reduce for Today's Special Sale to only.....

39c

Boys' and Youth's Footwear

On Special Sale Today.

C. M. Henderson & Co.'s real Durham Calf Lace Shoes, all late styles, guaranteed full stock; Youths' sizes 12 to 2; reduced from \$2 for Today's Special Sale to only.....

\$1.29

Boys' sizes 2 1/2 to 5, regularly sold at \$2.25; reduced for Today's Special Sale to only.....

\$1.39

Men's High-Class Footwear

On Special Sale Today.

Full Dress Calf Shoes, in either congress or lace, in all of the various styles, regularly sold at \$2.50 per pair; reduced for Today's Special Sale to only.....

\$1.59

C. M. Henderson & Co.'s Men's Genuine Calf Shoes; on Special Sale Today for only.....

\$1.69

Men's Fancy Worsted Trousers.

On Special Sale Today.

We include in this line today all former \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00 and \$6.50 values, in imported fancy worsted trousers, which we reduce for Today's Special Sale to only.....

\$3.69

Men's and Young Men's Pants.

On Special Sale Today.

The celebrated Marysville Woolen Mills, brown and gray mixed all-pure California-wool Pants. Reduced from \$2.50 per pair for Today's Special Sale to only.....

\$1.89

250 pairs of Men's Trousers on special sale today. Pure all-wool, extra-heavy weight Cheviot, Tweed and Cassimere Pants that formerly sold at from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per pair are reduced for Today's Special Sale to.....

\$1.89

Men's White Dress Shirts.

On Special Sale Today.

Laundered White Muslin Shirts with linen bosoms, reinforced fronts, backs and facings; all sizes. Reduced from 75c for Today's Special Sale to only.....

39c

Men's High Class Underwear.

On Special Sale Today.

Imported all-pure Camel's Hair Wool Shirts and Drawers that we sell regularly at \$2.50 per suit, but which we reduce for Today's Special Sale to only, per garment.....

89c

Extra Heavy, Derby Ribbed, Winter Weight, Silver Mixed Cotton Shirts and Drawers, with French Collarets, satin facing and pearl buttons. Our usual price was 90c the garment, but we reduced this price for Today's Special Sale to only.....

39c

Men's High-class Hosiery

On Special Sale Today.

Men's All-wool Hosiery, solid knit and seamless. Natural gray hosiery that sells regularly at 25c the pair; reduced for Today's Special Sale to only.....

19c

Men's High-class Headgear

On Special Sale Today.

Fine French Fur Fedoras, sold at \$2 each. We show 10 cases today of the best \$2 quality in Men's Fedoras ever offered even at that price, in a choice of the following colors: Seal brown, pearl, with either black or pearl band; nutria; the swell large brim Fedora, in the rich walnut shade, steel color, silver gray, otter with brown band, and black; all reduced for today's special sale to only.....

89c

Boys' Bicycle Caps, 85c values; reduced for Today's Special Sale to only.....

19c

Children's Yacht Caps, worth 40c and 50c; reduced for Today's Special Sale to only.....

19c

Men's Silver-Mounted Canes

On Special Sale Tonight from 6:30 to 10.

Imported natural wood, twisted Congo sticks, with crooked handles, mounted with warranted 925 sterling silver, and not any imitation or old-style stock; canes that sell in cane stores and at jewelers for from 75c to \$1; we place on sale today for only.....

19c

Men's Bicycle Caps, properly made of all-wool French worsteds, fancy chevrons, etc., usually sold at 80c; we offer them at Today's Special Sale for only.....

19c

Extra Special in Ladies' High Class Footwear Today.

Ladies' Button or Lace Shoes, of the very finest quality of REAL FRENCH DONGOLA KID, in all the very latest styles of toes and tips, REDUCED FROM \$4.00 per pair to only.....

\$2.49

Extra Special in Misses' High Class Footwear Today.

P. Cox of Rochester, N. Y., the maker; he died; his stock was sold at a great sacrifice. We sell his entire line of warranted \$2.50 Misses' Real French Kid Button and Lace Spring Heel Shoes, all sizes 11 to 2, for only.....

\$1.59

128, 130, 132, 134, 136 and 138 North Spring St.

Jacoby Bros.